



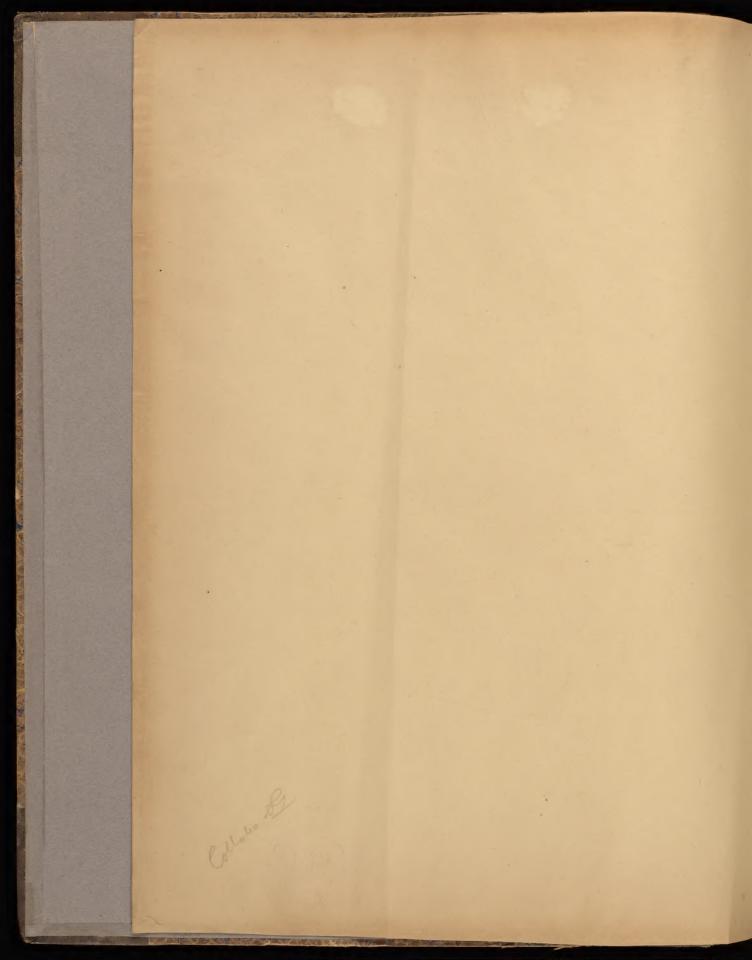


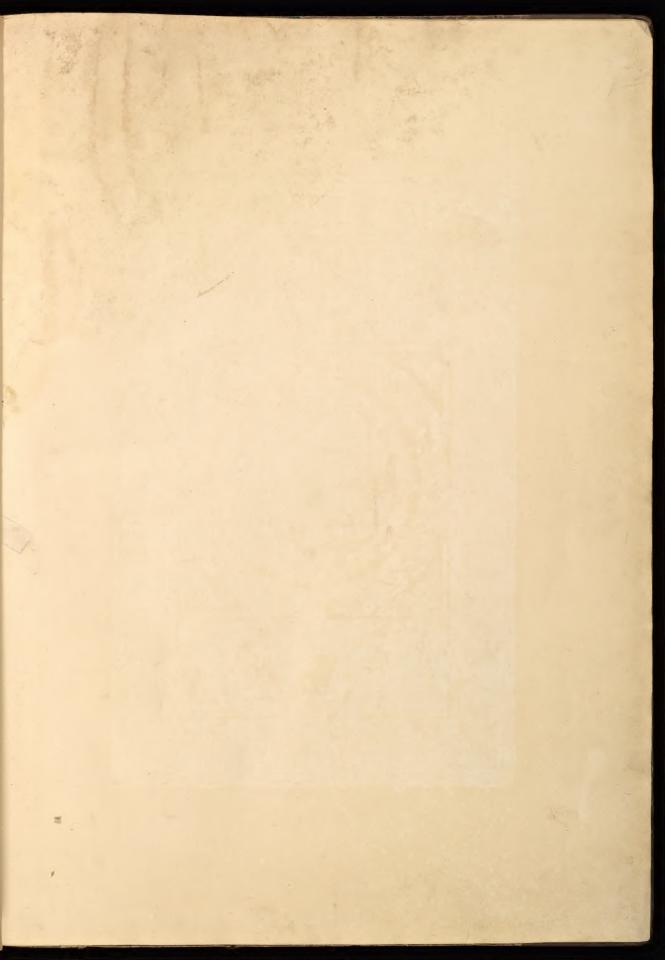
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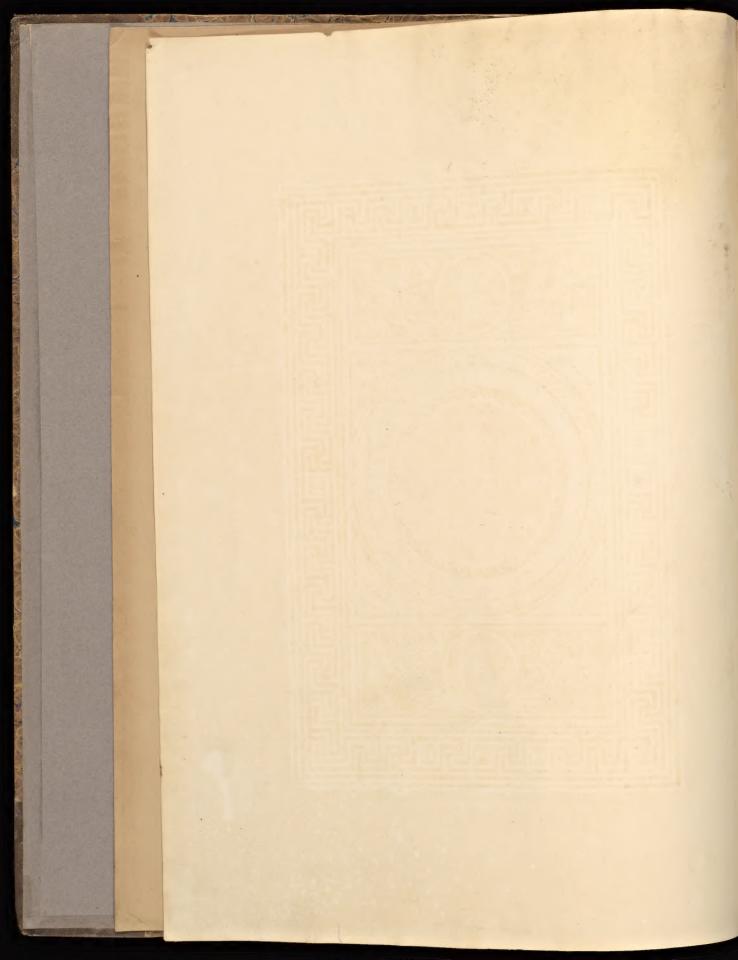
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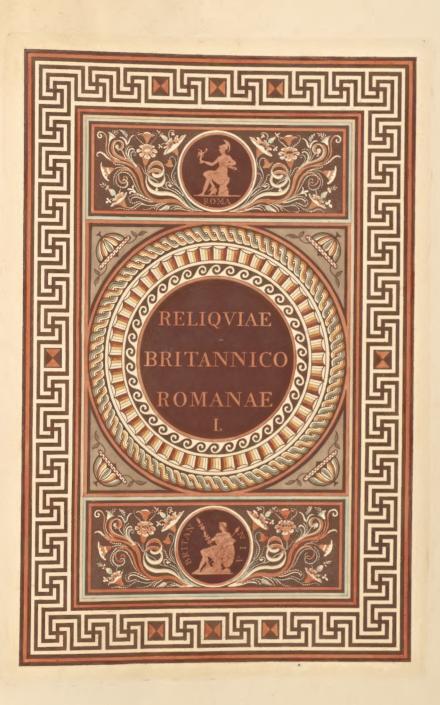
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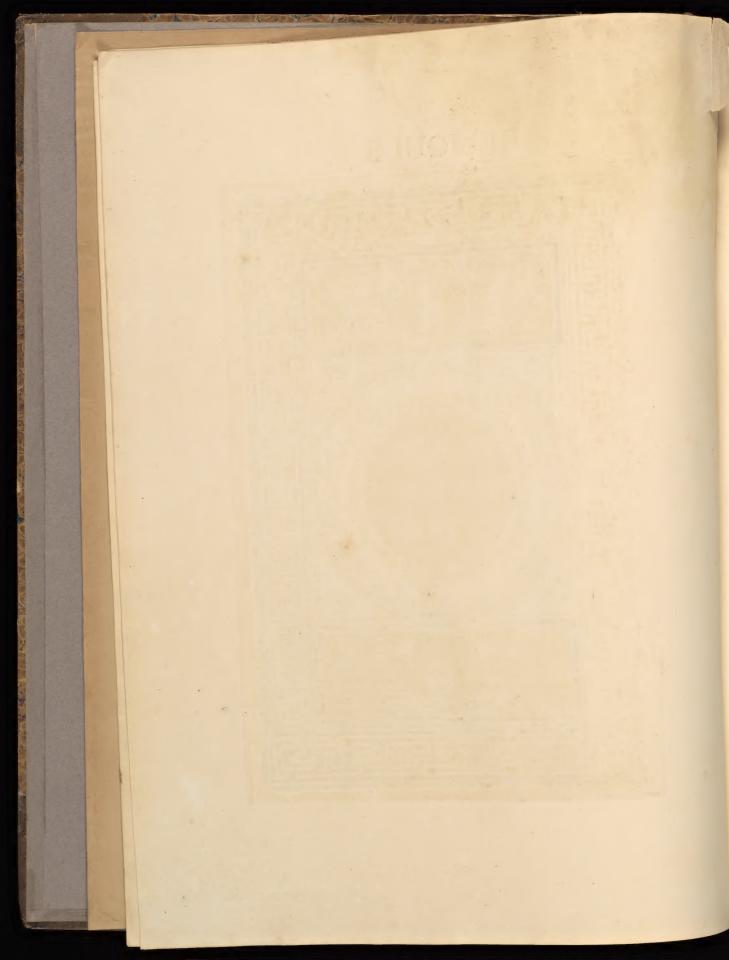
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RELIQUIÆ BRITANNICO-ROMANÆ.

CONTAINING

FIGURES OF

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

DISCOVERED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF

ENGLAND.

VOL. I.

LONDON:

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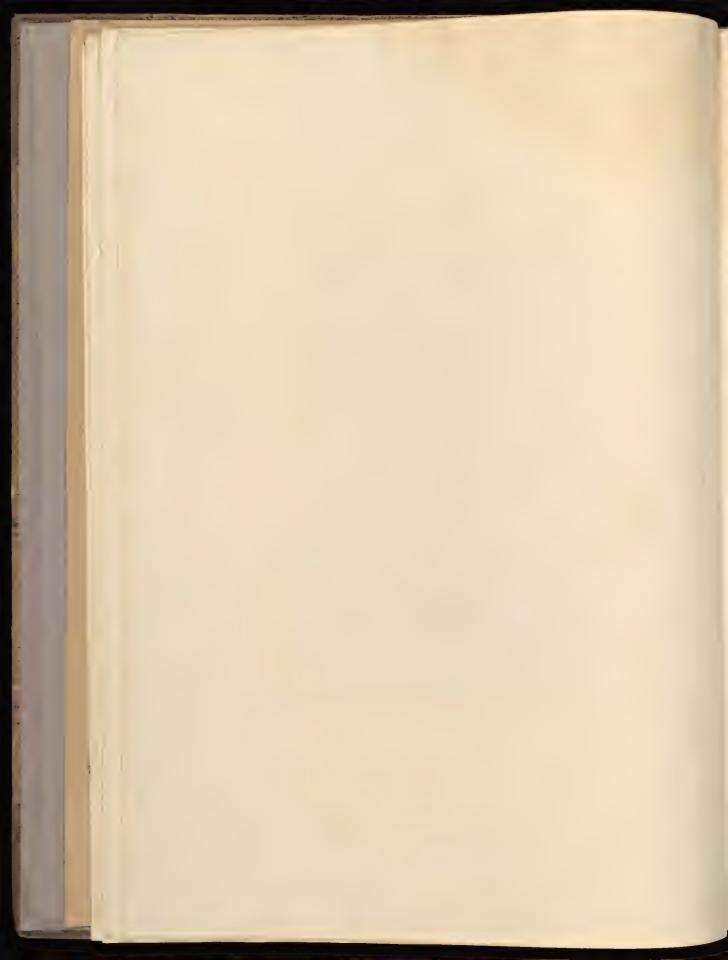
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Although scarcely any traces exist above ground, of the buildings erected by the Romans, during the four hundred years they continued in possession of this Island, yet sufficient remains have been discovered beneath the surface of the earth to shew that they were very abundant; and perhaps it is not too much to say, that no province of the Roman Empire contained a greater number of extensive and richly-decorated villas: so much at least may be inferred from the splendid vestiges of Mosaic pavements, found in our midland and southern counties. These remains exhibit many interesting and curious examples of ancient art and magnificence; having been produced at different periods, several varieties of style, as well as gradations of excellence, may be perceived in them; but though not all equally admirable, either in design or execution, they all evince the pure sources of taste and genius from which they originated. The artist in Mosaic had to contend with many difficulties in the performance of his work: and therefore when his subjects were not happily suited to the means he employed, he often produced awkward imitations of beautiful designs. There are, nevertheless, few of the figures, that occur in these works, so maimed by a stubborn process, as not to preserve evident traces of the graceful originals whence they were derived; and many forms and attitudes, long known and admired in gems, in paintings, and basso-relievos, may be easily recognized in the pavements of these British-Roman edifices.

It is the intention of the Editor of this Work to offer to the Public representations of the most remarkable of the Roman Antiquities, that have been discovered in England, engraved on a scale sufficiently large to admit of a satisfactory explanation of the whole, and also the details of each example. The greater part of the collection is now published for the first time, being the result of discoveries accidentally made, and afterwards prosecuted at considerable expence, during the last twenty years. The several pavements have been copied with scrupulous fidelity, and carefully coloured from the originals; many of the subjects in the second and third volumes, and the latter part of the first, were drawn by Mr. Richard Smirke, an artist distinguished for the accuracy of his pencil, and his zeal for antiquarian exactness. Of the curious architectural remains discovered at Bath, in the year 1790, of which several very imperfect representations had been published, the Editor was so fortunate as to obtain most accurate drawings,

in the year 1800, by the assistance of Mr. Robert Smirke, jun. who from those remains restored the fronts of the two Temples, with a degree of taste and judgment, which at that early period of his life, gave an earnest of the architectural skill he has since shewn. With respect to the inscriptions included in this Work, great care has been taken to give the exact form of the letters, and the extent of the spaces, where any letters have been obliterated.

The Editor flatters himself that a work of this description, may be thought an acceptable addition to the Libraries of this and other countries. He is sorry that it has not been in his power to communicate it to the Public in a less expensive form; but a more confined scale, would not have enabled him to give, what he conceives to be an adequate representation of the several subjects; and the Mofaic pavements, which constitute the greater part of them, could not have been satisfactorily expressed, if they had not been coloured.

Only 200 Copies of the whole Work have been printed off; and most of the Plates are cancelled; not with the view of making a scarce book, but from the great difficulty of getting even that number properly coloured under the Editor's inspection.

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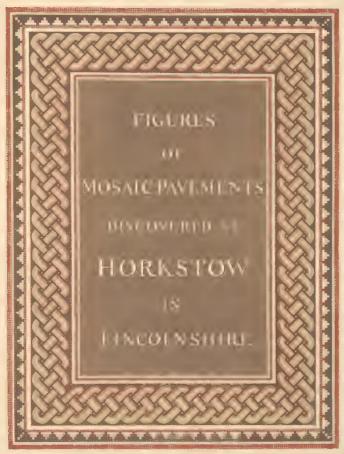
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LONDON; SOLD BY JOYHITE, FLEET STREET, MDC CCI



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I

Represents a view taken from Horkstow-hall in Lincolnshire, the seat of the Hon. Admiral Shirley. In the distance are seen the river Humber, and the Yorkshire coast opposite Wintringham and Ferriby sluice.

The foreground flews the fituation of a Mosaic pavement, accidentally discovered in the year 1796, in a close adjoining to the garden of Horkstow-hall, by labourers employed in making a kitchen-garden: it lay at the depth of about three feet below the surface of the ground. Roman coins had been found several years before near the same spot.

PLATE II.

A MAP shewing the situation of the several Roman remains in the neighbourhood of Horkstow. The great Roman road called the High-street, or Old-street, leading from Lincoln to the Humber, passes within four miles of this place. Several Mosaic pavements and other Roman antiquities have been found at Winterton and Roxby, each about four miles from Horkstow-hall.

Confiderable Roman remains have also been discovered at Broughton, about eight miles from the same place, and at Hibaldstow, four miles further. One of these last-mentioned places is supposed, by Horsley, to have been the station Prætorium in the sirst iter of Antonine's itinerary. Roman pottery and coins have been found at Santon. Yarborough camp, where Stukeley says that vast quantities of Roman coins have been found, is eight miles from Horkstow.

The village of Horkstow is pleasantly situated under a range of hills which, for the space of several miles, form the eastern boundary of the flat country, through which the river Ankholm runs at the distance of about a mile and a half south of the river Humber.

The plan, Fig. 2, at the corner of the map, shews the situation of the Mosaic pavements. At B was the larger pavement, the three compartments of which are represented in Plates III, IV, and V. At C was the fragment of another pavement, which is given in Plate VII. At D part of a third was discovered, of a coarser kind, the tesser being cubes of an inch: it had no other pattern than stripes of red and white.

^{*} See Stukeley's Itin. Curiofum, vol. i. p. 101. Horfley's Britannia Romana, p. 405, 407. Philosophical Transactions, vol. xxii. p. 561.

PLATE III

Represents what remains of the compartment at the west end of the larger Mosaic pavement above mentioned. This compartment has originally consisted of a circle, eighteen feet six inches in diameter, divided into eight smaller compartments by radii proceeding from a small circle at the centre. This small circle contains a figure of Orpheus, with the Phrygian bonnet on his head, playing on his lyre, and attended by animals; a subject frequently represented on works of this kind. In the smaller compartments above mentioned, of which two only remain entire, are represented various birds and beasts. The circles and radii are formed by a single twisted guilloche of three colours, bluish-grey, red, and white: the larger circle is inclosed within a square border of a zig-zag pattern, bluish-grey and white; each of its spandrils appears to have been filled with a large head, having a red cross on each side; only one of these heads remains. Among the figures of animals which remain may be distinguished an elephant, a bear, and the fragment of a boar.

This pavement is composed of tesser, for the most part cubes of about half an inch, of different colours, red, white, bluish-grey, dark-blue, and several shades of brown: the red, the dark-blue, and the brown, are of a composition; the grey and white are natural productions, the former being a kind of slate, and the latter of a hard calcareous substance, called calk, found near the spot. They are laid in mortar, on a stratum of coarse terras about six inches thick, beneath which is a stratum of coarse rubbish; but this pavement does not appear to have had the same regular strata which usually occur in other works of the same kind in this country; nor was there any appearance of subterraneous slues. Very slight traces of the walls remain round the pavement, only a small portion of the foundation being now left, from which these walls appear to have been formed of slint and calk, and to have been about two feet six inches wide.

PLATE IV.

The central compartment of the pavement is here figured, confifting of a circle fifteen feet three inches in diameter, inclosed within a border ornamented with a braid of four colours, dark-grey, red, light-brown, and white. The four spandrils are filled by figures of Titans, whose lower extremities end in serpents, and whose arms support the circle. This circle, and the radii by which it is divided into four equal parts, are formed by a single twisted guilloche. In the centre of these four compartments are small circles, containing Bacchanalian sigures, on a dark-blue ground, on either side of which are Tritons, Nereids, Cupids, and marine monsters, on a red ground. Within these are sigures of genii dancing round a basket of slowers. The centre of this division of the pavement is

^{*} A finallar figure may be feen in the fee σ Evel into of Winskelmann's Monument, anticla finedati, N_c)

unfortunately destroyed: it is most probable that the radii proceeded from a smaller circle near the centre, as in the compartment of Plate III, and as they are represented in the restored design, Plate VI. The general effect of this compartment is different from any that I have seen; its chief peculiarity being the red ground, which was much used by the Romans for their paintings. Nereids and marine monsters on a red ground were found painted on some of the walls of Herculaneum.

PLATE V

REPRESENTS the compartment at the east end of the large pavement, which is more entire than any other part of this work. The subject is a chariot race, performed by four Bigæ, which appear to be driven round a platform in the centre, at the extremities of which are the metæ. The chariots are attended by two horsemen, one of whom is dismounted to affist a driver, who has lost a wheel, and is falling backwards. The saddle of this dismounted horseman has a high peak, a fashion which prevailed in the time of the lower empire.

The platform is quite plain, and contains none of the temples, altars, columns, or flatues, which are commonly feen in ancient works of art reprefenting the Circenfian games: nor are the drivers diftinguished by the colours of the four feveral factions of the circus. It is probable that this was defigned for the representation of a provincial chariot race, where the diftinction above alluded to might not have been observed.

PLATE VI,

The general defign of the large pavement restored, the parts supplied being included within dotted lines.* There is authority for the restoration of the greater part of the figures, and of all the ornaments, except those in the middle of the central compartment. From the inferior manner in which the mechanical part of this pavement is executed, it seems to have been the work of a late age, though parts of the design are by no means in a bad taste. It is not indeed improbable that it might have been restored from a more ancient one fallen to decay. The greater part of this pavement is likely to be preserved, Admiral Shirley having erected a building over the most perfect and interesting parts of it.

[•] The four factions of the circus were distinguished by green, blue, red, and white. In the fragment of a Mosaic pavement, discovered at Rome in the beginning of the last century, figured in Montfaucon, vol. iii. plate lxvii. two quadrigse and one biga are represented driving round the circus, the drivers of which are distinguished by their respective colours, red, white, and green; the part of the pavement which contained the blue was destroyed.

⁴ Velfer, in his observations on the figures of quadrigæ and metæ on a Mosaic pavement discovered at Augsburg, has the following passage: "In provinciis metas statutas, quadrijugosque currus agitator non negamus, paucas attamen fuisse urbes opinemur quæ stadium porticibus et gradibus Romano exemplo cinxerint, nec omnino quod mihi constet, bujus generis ædiscircum urbes præter Roman et Constantini urbem vifuntur alibi;—Tertullianus diferte de circenssum apparatibus, minore curd per provincias pro minoribus viribus administrantur. Itaque valde labor credere, plerosque circos provinciales suisse tusses." Mon. Antiq. August. Vind. p. 242, 243.

For the drawing of this restored design, executed with so much taste and correctness, the editor is indebted to Robert Smirke, Esq. R. A.

PLATE VII

Shews the fragment of another Mosaic pavement, extending nineteen feet from the wall on the south side of the larger one above described. It appears to have been of confiderable fize, as the rudus on which it was laid extends twenty-three feet from the saftern extremity of the fragment. Channels were dug in several directions from these eastern extremity of the fragment. Channels were dug in several directions from these therefore the saftern extremity of the fragment. The same strength of the saftern extremity of the fragment of some large building, though the other parts are entirely destroyed.

Fig. 2, a piece of alabafter, having military trophies rudely cut on it, dug up feveral years ago near the fite of the pavements, and now in the possession of Mr. Bennet, of Horkstow.







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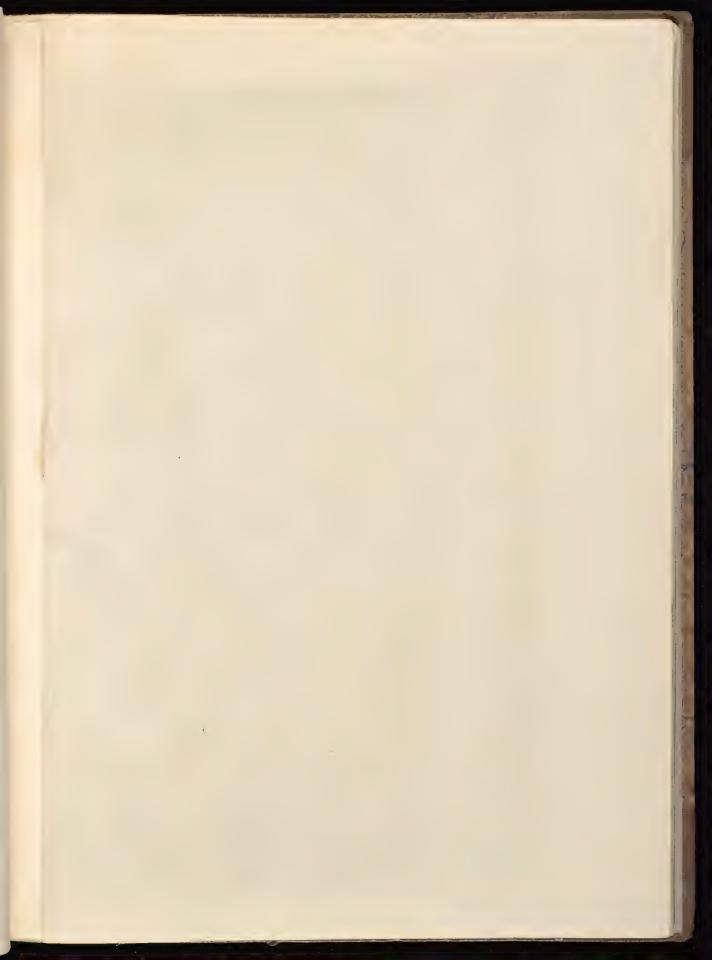






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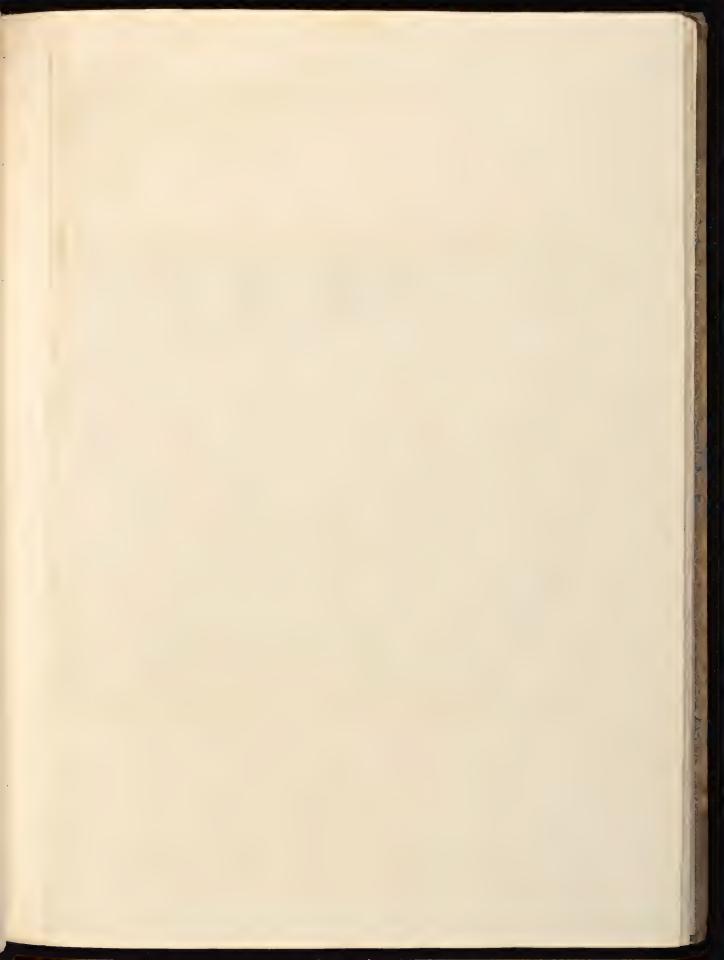






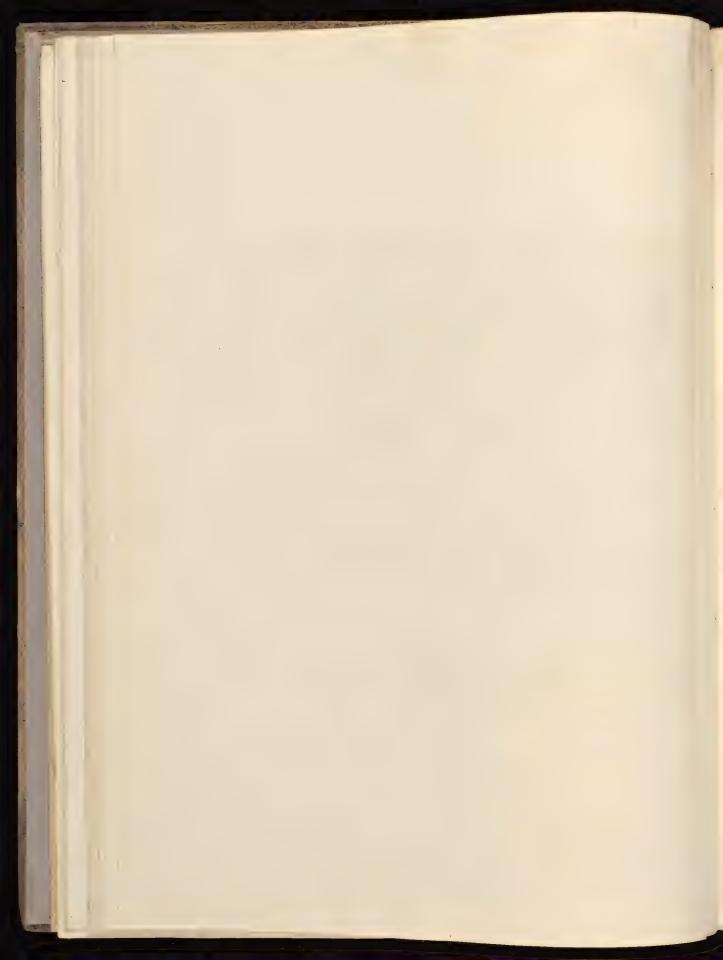


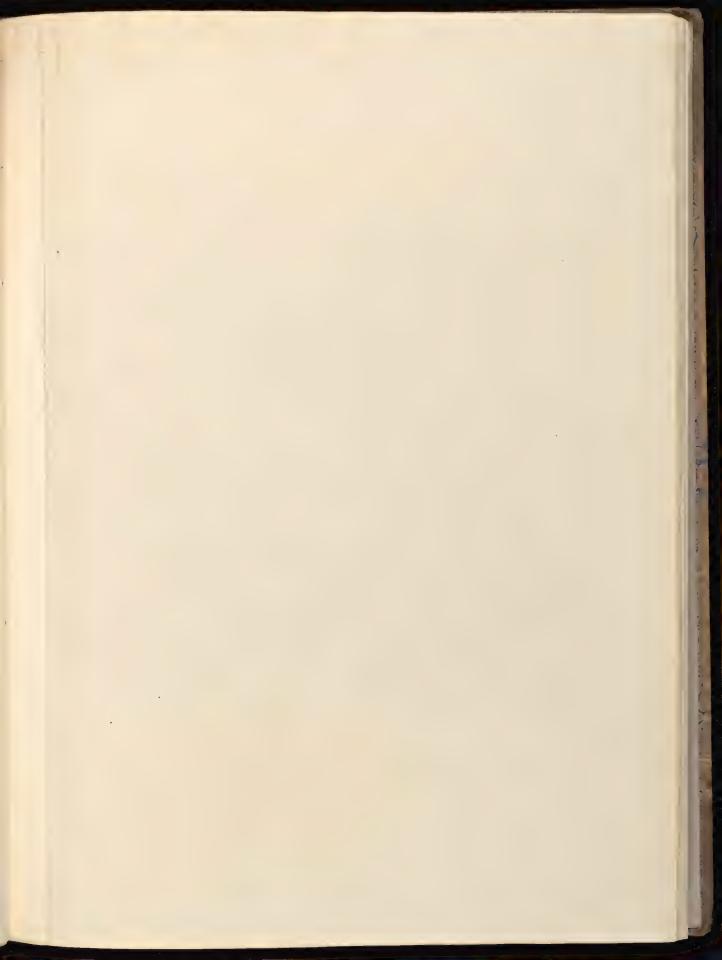




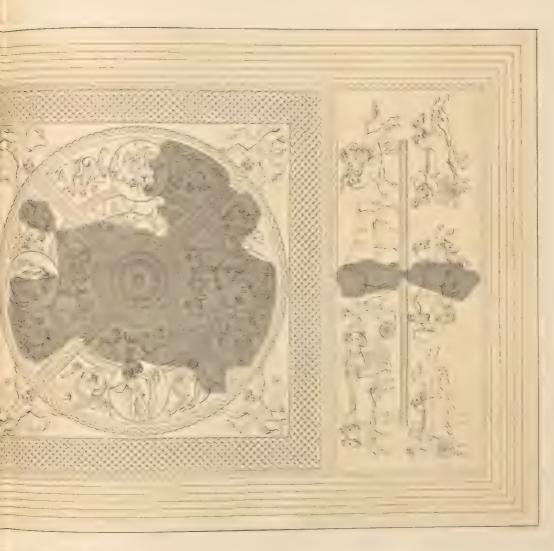




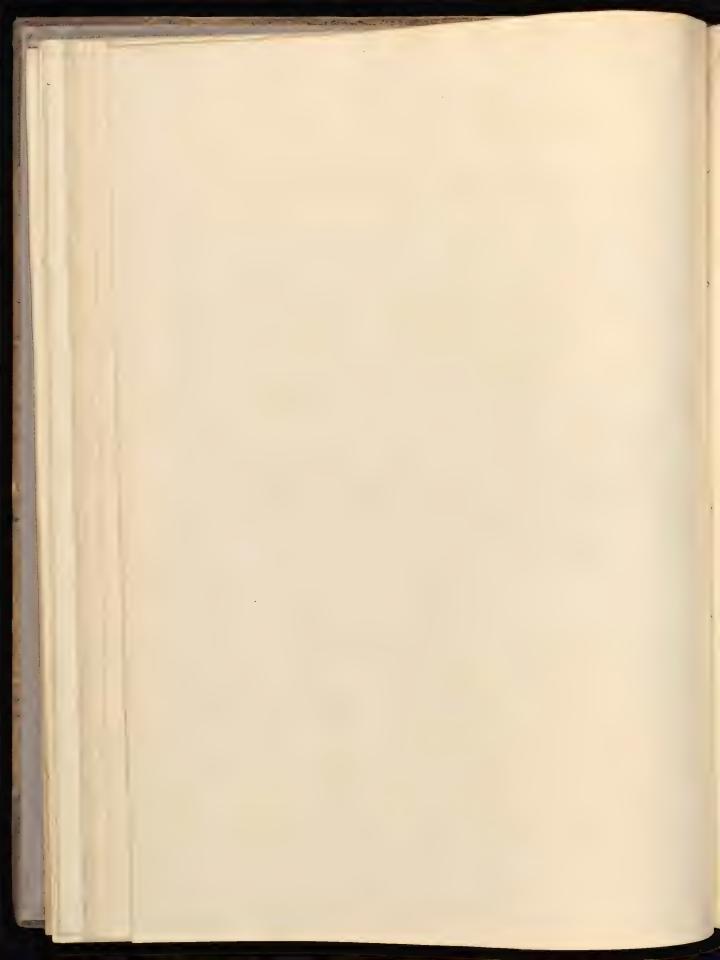


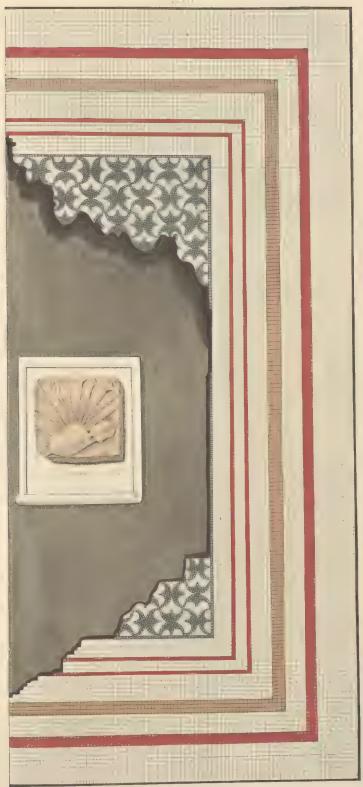




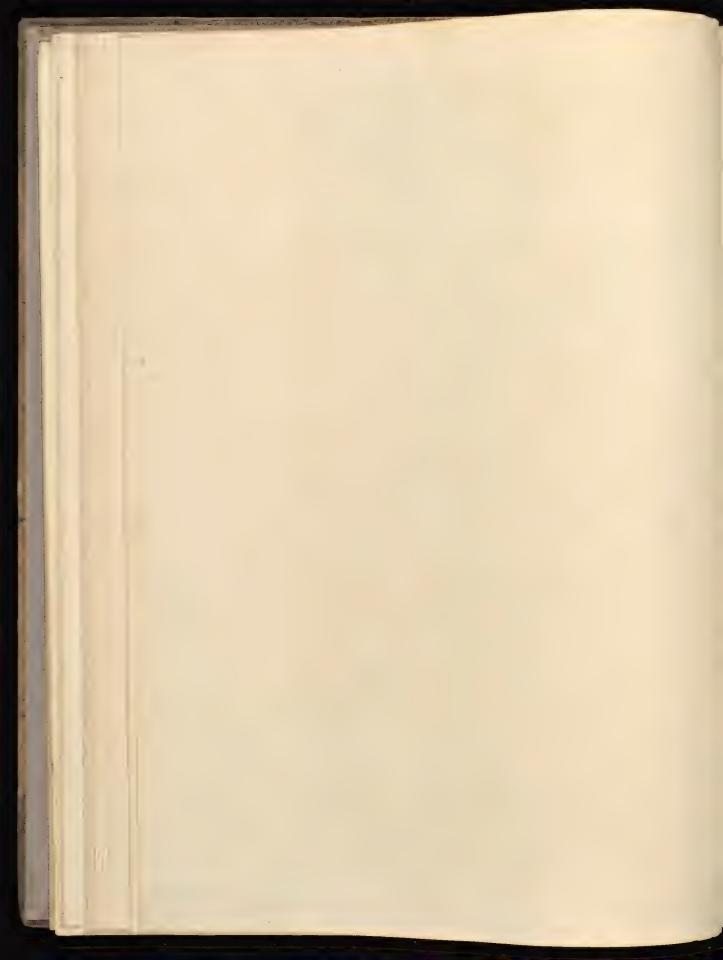


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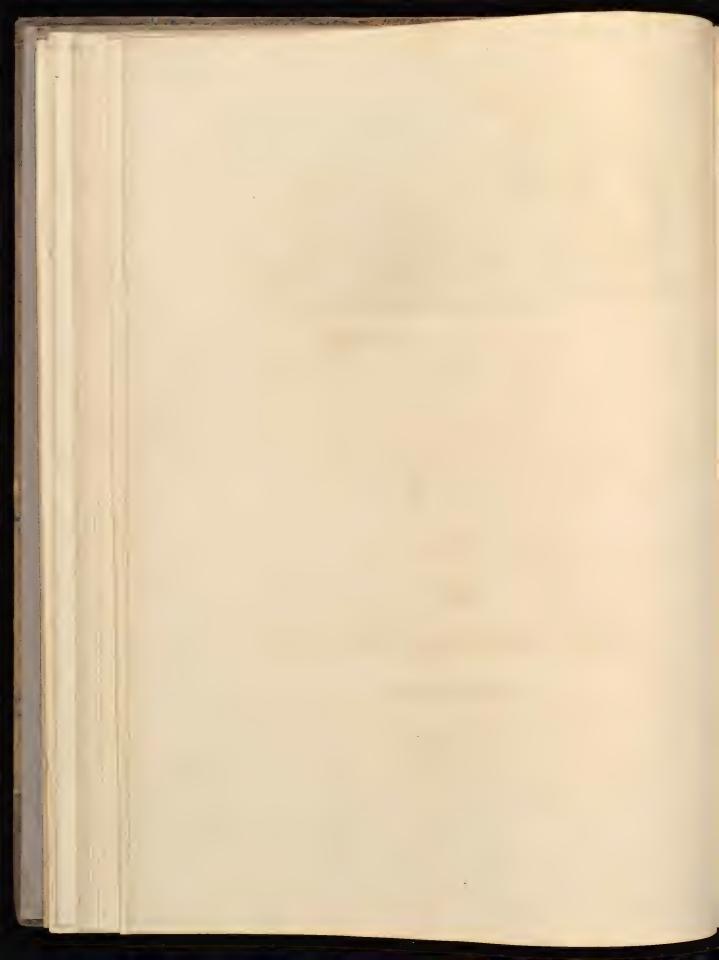
TWO TEMPLES

AND

OTHER ROMAN ANTIQUITIES

DISCOVERED AT

BATH.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I

Represents fragments of the capital and base of a column discovered in the year 1700 in the city of Bath, with various other architectural remains, on digging the foundation for the new pump-room and baths. The capital is of the Corinthian order, executed in a bold mafterly style; and seems to be one of the earliest works of the Romans in this island: it has a remarkable ornament, consisting of small foliage which rises between the volutes, and runs over the abacus: only one other example of a Corinthian capital thus ornamented being known at prefent among the remains of ancient architecture hitherto difcovered.b

The base, and part of the shaft, are represented in the lower part of this plate: the former is in a very inferior ftyle, being a bad imitation of the attic bafe, and was probably part of the repairs of a late age: it has a wide groove cut on one fide.

These fragments, as well as all the other remains of Roman architecture at Bath, are of the stone dug in the neighbourhood of that city, and now used for building there.

PLATE II

REPRESENTS feveral fragments of a cornice richly ornamented with foliage and flowers; confifting of a cyma recta, corona, ovolo and dentils: as the thickness of the stone, so far as can be prefumed from its prefent condition, would not have been fufficient for the projection of a lower moulding, it is improbable that any was added to the dentils. The cornice is confiderably less in height than the proportion usually given to that member in the Corinthian order; but the architect has in a great measure obviated this defect, by allowing to every moulding a degree of projection which, when it was in its proper fituation, must have tended confiderably to remove the appearance of deficiency in height.

The modillions, which form a part of the ufual ornaments of the Corinthian cornice, are here omitted; but the corona is made to project fix inches and a half beyond the ovolo: the foffit of this projection, which is richly ornamented with foliage and flowers, is shewn

^{*} This fragment has been broken across the middle into two pieces, which have been erroneously supposed to be parts of two different capitals, and are separated by a piece of stone in the place where they are now deposited, which greatly injures their appearance.

b The capitals of the three columns in the Campo Vaccino at Rome, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Jupiter Stator, have an

ornament of the fame kind, though richer, and more highly finished.

in Plate II under each fragment: when this is feen in perspective from below it gives a depth and richness to the cornice, which it wants when the elevation only is shewn.

Two fragments of a frieze are represented at the bottom of the plate, having the following inscription cut in sharp well formed letters.

......LAVDIVS.LIGVR......OLEGIO.LONGA.SERIA........ LE.NIMIA.VETUST......VNIA.REFICI.ET.REPINGI.CUR......

PLATE III

The capital and entablature reftored. There is authority for every part of this reftoration except the volutes of the capital, which could not have differed much in their general effect from those here introduced. The architrave is taken from a small fragment shewn in the next plate.

PLATE IV,

Fig. 1, shews a fragment of the shaft of the column, from which it appears to have been cabled at the top as well as at the bottom.

Fig. 2 a fragment of the architrave, having the letters VM deeply cut in it.

Fig. 3, 4, 5, reprefent fragments of the tympanum of a pediment: in the centre is a large circular patera, having a winged head furrounded with ferpents, interwoven with locks of hair: this head is coarfely executed, and inclosed within two wreaths of oak leaves and acorns.^a Over the wreaths of foliage is a fmall ftar. On the right-hand fide are the hands and the lower part of a female figure refting on a globe, and on the other fide is a confiderable fragment of another female figure with wings, which appears to have answered to the former. These were probably figures of victory, which occur in several Roman sculptures discovered in this island.^c

Below the figure, on the left-hand fide of the patera, is a helmet; and in the fame fituation on the other fide, the fragment of a hand holding an owl by the wing. On the outfide of the globe on which the right-hand figure refts, is the fragment of a human trunk, the extremities of which terminate in foliage.

PLATE V

Exhibits the portico of a temple reftored from the feveral fragments above described. No one who attentively considers these several fragments can, I think, doubt their having

When the drawing of the first fragment was taken fix years ago, the widest stone was of the form here represented, which determined the width of the fireze; it is now fixed in a wall, and appears to have been cut across at the place marked by a line, in order to make it the other part.

⁴ The leaves of both wreaths feem to have been defigned for those of the oak, though they differ considerably; those of the outer wreath are least like the foliage of the oak, being pointed, and but slightly indented; both of them however have the acorns very distinctly

⁵ In Horley's Britannia Romana, p. 192, No. 26, may be seen two fuch figures, each resting on a globe, and supporting a wreath, in the same manner as the figures appear to have done in this pediment.

belonged to the fame building; and the figures which remain, fo clearly indicate it to have been a temple of Minerva, that I have no doubt of its having been the fame which is mentioned by Solinus, when speaking of the hot springs in this island, and the magnificent buildings which had been erected for their reception.

The ægis of Minerva in the centre is coarfely executed, and was probably one of those parts of the building repaired, as the inscription on the frieze informs us, when fallen to decay by its great age. The capital seems, from the style in which it is executed, to have been of an early age, and part of the original edifice, which seems from several circumstances to have been built soon after the Romans obtained a permanent footing in the southern part of Britain. It is probable that the central ornament was originally executed in as good a style as the Corinthian capital, but having fallen to decay, and being probably much mutilated, it is not extraordinary that it should have been incorrectly restored by a provincial workman in the decline of the Roman empire.

It will appear from an infpection of the preceding plates that nothing material is here supplied from conjecture, the fragments, though few in number, having afforded sufficient materials for restoring with the greatest degree of probability the whole front of the portico.

It is faid that a pavement about twelve feet below the level of the present street, and some steps fronting the east, were discovered at the same time with these fragments; it does not appear however that this discovery was prosecuted so far as to ascertain either the number of these steps, which perhaps formed the ascent to the portico, or the extent of the pavement.

A part of the fhaft of one of the columns, five feet in length, may be feen among the remains, Pl. IV, Fig. 1. The diameter of the extremities of this, with that of the

[&]quot;In quo spatio magna et multa sumina, sontes Calidi opiparo exculti apparatu ad usus mortalium: quibus sontibus præsul est Minervæ numen, in cujus æde perpetui ignes nunquam canescunt in favillas, sed ubi ignis tabuit, vertit in globos saxcos." Solini Polyhistor. c. 22. Hence we learn that at the time when Solinus wrote, which is supposed to have been in the decline of the Roman empire, the hot springs in Britain (whereby unquestionably were intended those of Bath) were decorated with sumptuous buildings, for the benefit of mankind; that Minerva presided over these springs; that she had a temple near them, in which a perpetual size was kept up; and that the fuel for the supply of this fire did not burn to a white ash, but, where the fire became extinct, was turned into stony balls; intimating no doubt the use of pit coal, the cinders of which must be meant by the stony balls, unlike the white ash produced by wood.

The infeription on the frieze of the portico does not feem, from the character of the letters, to have been of a later date than the middle of the third century; if therefore the temple had not been erected as early as is above supposed, it could not with any propriety have been mentioned in that inscription as fallen to decay by its great age. We learn from Tacitus that Agricola, in order to fosten the warlike disposition of the Britons, exhorted them to build temples, courts of justice, and houses; and that by degrees they adopted the Roman luxuries of porticos, baths, and sumptsous banquets. Taciti Agricola, 21. This happened during the reign of Titus, and I cannot but think it extremely probable that the temple of Minerva at Bath was originally built about this time. To the reasons above affigned for this conjecture, it may be added, that the three columns in the Campo Vaccino at Rome, the capitals of which refemble that found at Bath in its most remarkable peculiarity, have been commonly referred to the same period. Another circumstance which gives additional weight to this conjecture is, that the colostal head of Bath stone found near the same place about a century age, and which may reasonably be supposed to have belonged to a statue credel by the Romans, appears from the head dress to be of as early a date as the reign of Domitian. The head dress more resembles that of Julia the daughter of Titus, than of any other Roman empress. It is not probable that a colostal statue should at that time have been executed of any private person. This head was formerly in the possession. It is not probable that a colostal statue should at that time have been executed of any private person. This head was formerly in the possession. It is not probable that a colostal statue should at that time have been executed of any private person. This head was formerly in the possession. It is not probable that a colostal statue should at that time have been executed of any private person. This head was formerly in the possession.

One of the most striking peculiarities of this head, namely the whiskers, may be seen in a work apparently of better times. See Montsaucon's Antiq. expl. vol. ii. tab. liv.

capital and base, gives four points, by which, employing the curvature usually allowed to the shaft by the ancients, the height of the whole column is very satisfactorily ascertained, and is found to be nine diameters and a half. The cabling in the flutes is unufually continued from each end of the shaft; it descends from the capital one quarter of its height, and probably rifes as much above the bafe. The extent of the front of the portico is determined with certainty by a fragment of the stone at the vertical angle, and of the cornice at one of the extreme angles of the tympanum of the pediment: it extends twenty-three feet fix inches, by which it appears to have been supported by four columns, allowing the intercolumniation in the centre to be nearly euftyle, that on each fide fyftile: the height of the pediment is confequently ascertained by the same fragments; it is of a very unusual elevation, and the mouldings of its cornice are in some respects different from the general regulation of the ancients. The dentils and eggs in the ovolo are carried up perpendicular to the declivity of the pediment: this peculiarity may however be feen in feveral great remains of Roman architecture, fuch as in the Maison Quarrée at Nismes, and in the arch of the Castel Vecchio at Verona; in both these, as well as in other remains, the modillions and ornaments in the cornice of the pediment are fquare with its declivity: the cyma recta of the cornice is also continued in the horizontal part of the pediment. Examples of this, though unufual, may however be feen in feveral Roman buildings; among which are the fepulchre of the Naso's near Rome, and the pediment over the principal entrances to the theatre at Nifmes. The width of the frieze is afcertained by the fragment in Plate II.

With refpect to the infcription on the frieze of the portico, fuch only of the defective parts are fupplied as could be reftored with any degree of certainty. The first part of it which remains is the proper name CLAVDIVS LIGVR: whether he had a prænomen cannot be ascertained, as the name does not occur in any other inscription hitherto discovered. After an hiatus follows part of a wordOLEGIO, which no doubt was COLEGIO, and related to one of the Collegia, or societies of artificers, established by the Romans in this island, under the direction of one of which this building was probably repaired.

Then follow the words LONGA. SERIA. The laft letter of which I should have supposed to have been put for E, as we frequently see one vowel for another in Roman inscriptions; but a remarkable peculiarity in this letter, the stroke across the middle being curved downwards, and inclosing a triangular mark, like the stops in other parts of the inscription, leads me to conclude that the two words SERIE. ANNORVM. were here combined, the letter in question serving for the E of the one and the A of the other, which probably sinished the first line of the inscription. At the beginning of the other line NEGLECTAM, or some word of nearly the same meaning, must be supplied: the fragment of this line begins with part of a letter, which being a slanting stroke, appears to have been either an A or an R, and most probably the former, as the next letter,

i A Collegium fabricae or fabrorum, mentioned in the infeription, Plate XII, Fig. 1, is supposed to have been established at or near this place, and might have been thus employed: CVRANFE FABRORVM COLEGIO would not quite fill up the space required, but some title might have followed the name of Claudius Ligur. COLEGIVM for COLLEGIVM frequently occurs in ancient inscriptions.

which evidently belonged to the fame word, is E, and the preposition PRÆ would fuit the fense extremely well, ET being supplied before it. Then follows NIMIA. VETVST... the end of the word VETVSTATE being broken off, as is the beginning of PECVNIA in the lower line of the other fragment, which runs thus CVNIA . REFICI . ET . REPINGI. CVR..... After VETVSTATE must have followed COLLAPSAM, CORRVP-TAM, or fome fynonymous word, and probably the name of the building, ÆDEM MINERVÆ, fince no other place occurs where it could be fo properly introduced. Before PECVNIA. the word SVA must be supplied. The last word of this fragment must have been CVRAVIT, or, (if another name preceded that of Claudius Ligur,) CVRARVNT, or CVRAVERE.

As much of it as can be restored with a reasonable degree of probability will run thus,

.NDIV S.LIGVR

DEGIO LONGA SRIA NOS

*: TORA EN MAYEYST . O CAPTE MARRED TO CAPTE MARRED TO A PROVINCE OF THE CONTRACT OF THE CONTR

which may be read " et Claudius Ligur Collegio longa ferie annorum neglectam et præ nimia vetustate collapsam adem Minerva sua pecunia refici et * repingi curarunt.

It is plain from the numerous ligatures which occur in this infcription, that fome pains were taken to bring the lines within a certain space; but it is clear from the dimensions of the frieze that this could not have arisen from any want of room, as a confiderable space must have been left at both ends: the contraction must therefore have been used with a view to bring both lines exactly to a length. It feems probable that the name of fome other person preceded that of Claudius Ligur, since a greater space remains to be filled up at the beginning than would have been sufficient for a prænomen, which is rarely expressed in ancient inscriptions otherwise than by an initial letter; and the last word of the infcription would then be in the plural CVRARVNT, or CVRAVERE, either of which would exactly tally with the length of the upper line.

It is probable that another inscription, expressing by whom this temple was originally built, ran along the architrave, a fragment of which, Pl. IV, Fig. 2, has the letters VM remaining on it.

PLATE VI

Contains figures of feveral fragments discovered at the same time, and near the same place, with those already described. These appear to have belonged to another building of much fmaller dimensions than the temple of Minerva. Fig. 1 represents two fragments of the tympanum of a pediment, containing, within a circular space hollowed out from the centre, a female buft in bas relief, having her hair tied in a knot on the top of her head; a crescent behind her, and a serpent twisted round a staff on one side. The fragment of a globe, with fome lines on it, appears on the right-hand fide of the tympanum.

We learn from Pliny that fome of the Roman temples were painted, and also from an inscription in Muratori, p. ccclx. 4. "Templum vetuttate conlaptum cum piclura refecerunt.

Fig. 2 is part of a pilafter eighteen inches in diameter: it has five flutes, and appears to have been of the fame width throughout. Fig. 3 is a plan of the fragment thewn in

Fig. 4 shews part of the base of a pilaster, and Fig. 5 the plan of it.

Fig. 6 exhibits a fragment which appears to have formed part of the entrance to the building: 'it is of one ftone, and has the capital of a pilaster at one end, and the sollowing fragment of an infcription, C. PROTACI...... DEAE. SVLISM...... in wellformed letters. Fig. 7 is a plan of this fragment. Fig. 8 is the fragment of another pilaster, consisting of the capital, and Fig. 0 the plan of it. Fig. 10 the base of a pilaster, and Fig. 11 the plan. These fragments shew that the pilasters were cabled both at the top and bottom.

Fig. 12. This fragment confifts of part of the flaft of a pilafter, and the foot of a figure which appears to have been cut in bas relief within a space slightly hollowed out from the furface of the stone. Fig. 13 is a plan of this fragment.

Fig. 16. This fragment has the body of a female figure in bas relief, which appears to have been within a shallow niche, and seems to be part of the fragment Fig. 17.

Fig. 17 is a fragment which contains part of the fhaft of a pilaster, and the lower part of a figure in bas relief, within a shallow niche, answering to the fragment in Fig. 12, A plan of the fragment in Fig. 17 is shewn in Fig. 18.

Fig. 14, 15, 21, and 23, exhibit fragments of figures of genii in bas relief, within shallow niches, unquestionably representing the four seasons of the year: Fig. 14 represents Spring having flowers in his right-hand; Fig. 2, Summer has an ear of corn: these two are naked, and have a loofe cloak faftened to their shoulders. Of Fig. 21,1 representing Autumn, little more than the right-hand and arm remain, holding a bunch of grapes: this figure is winged. Part of a pilafter remains on this fragment, which shews the form of the niches in which the four figures were placed. Fig. 22 is a plan of the fragment.

Fig. 23, Winter. Of this figure nothing remains except the right-hand, arm, and shoulder, and the wing attached to the latter: he holds a bill-hook, and appears to have been clothed.

Fig. 19, two fragments of pilatters, with the upper part of a fluted niche between them, over which is the foot of a fmall figure. This has probably been part of the back front of the building. Fig. 20 is a plan of these fragments.

^{*} There is a figure of an inferibed from, with a agments of polatiers on either fide of it, found at Augth irg, engraved in Velfer's Monumenta Antiqua Auguste Vindelicorum, p. 112, which appears to have formed part of the entrance to a temple, and its pilasters appear to have resembled those exhibited in this fragment, in the number of stutes, and in the short cabling at the top; as far at least as can be collected from the engraving in Velfer, which is not very well executed.

¹ In Bartoli's Admiranda Romanorum Antiquitatum, plate 78, are figures of the four feafons, taken from a bas relief in the Barbanni collection, reprefented as in thefe fragments by genii, three of them naked, with closks attached to their shoulders, and the fourth clothed. Spring has his head bound with a wreath of flowers, Summer with ears of corn, Autumn with vine leaves and grapes: all the arms of their figures are mutilated. The feafons with fimilar attributes are to be feen on the arch of Severus at Rome. See Montfaucon l'Antiq. expl. tom. i, pl. 2, Suppl. They are described in the same manner by Ovid:

[&]quot; Verque novum stabat cinctum florente corona; Stabat nuda æstas, and spicea serta gerebat: Stabat et Autumnus calcatis fordidus uvis.

PLATE VII.

THE fragments collected in Plate VI have afforded authority sufficient to produce the whole of the reftoration in this Plate, except the entablature, of which there are no remains: a plain cornice and architrave corresponding with the other parts, have therefore been introduced. The height of the pilasters has been chiefly regulated by the space required for the bas reliefs, which determine it to be eight diameters. The extent of the front is afcertained by the tympanum of the pediment, a great part of which remains: it extends feventeen feet, and allows the intercolumniation to be two diameters and a half: the central space being open forms the entrance; over this was the inscription, which fortunately ferves to explain what the building was, namely, a temple or chapel dedicated to Minerva Medica, who appears to have been worshipped at this place under the name of Sul or Sulminerva, of which the last word in the lower line of the inscription is evidently a fragment, as will appear from an inspection of the votive altars represented in Plate X. In the fragment of this inscription (see Pl. VI, Fig. 6) the stroke of the L which has been attached to the V (in the fame manner as the T is to the A in the first line) is broken off, but the end of that stroke remains. The name in the first line of the inscription appears to have been CAIVS. PROTACIVS." There must have been a third line, in which the infcription probably terminated thus, ÆDEM.S.P. (i. e. fua pecunia) FECIT or RESTITVIT. The infcription will run thus, CAIVS . PRO-TACius . DEÆ . SVLISMineræ ædem, &c.

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1 reprefents an altar rudely executed, and in a very mutilated flate, having a figure of Jupiter with the eagle at his feet, and one of Hercules holding a goblet in his right-hand and the club in his left, with the lion's fkin faftened on his fhoulders: these two deities are frequently found together on altars, coins, and other Roman remains of the lower empire."

Fig. 2, a fmall column, which probably ferved as the pedestal for a statue of small dimensions. Fig. 3 is a plan of it.

Fig. 4, 6, 7, and 12, are fragments of columns of different dimensions. Fig. 5 is the plan of Fig. 4, and Fig. 13 that of Fig. 12.

Fig. 8 appears to be part of the shaft of a column, from one side of which a fort of bracket projects. Fig. 9 is the plan of it.

Fig. 10 and 11 exhibit different views of a fragment, having a moulding on its edge, probably part of a plinth.

[&]quot;The name of L. PROTACIVS, MAXIMVS occurs in Murators, p. cdlxxv1, 12.

^{*} In Gruter, tom, u.p. MLX111, are repretentations of two altars inter-hed DIS, MAGNIS, on each of which are the figures of Japiter and Hercules.

PLATE IX,

Fig. 1, represents the mutilated remains of a figure in a niche, confisting of two fragments: it seems to have been designed for a military officer, having the chlamys fastened on his right fhoulder with a fibula: the figure of a dolphin remains on one fide over the niche, and has probably been repeated on the other fide, but is now effaced.° There remains nothing in this fragment which can lead to a fatisfactory conjecture as to the person for whom it was designed.°

Fig. 2, 3, 4, and 5, exhibit the four different fides of a fragment, ornamented with

flowers and foliage. Fig. 6, 9, and 14, are various fragments, too much mutilated to lead to any probable conjecture concerning them; Fig. 15 is the plan of Fig. 14.

Fig. 7 is a fragment of the base of a column, of which Fig. 8 is a plan; Fig. 12 is a fragment of the base and shaft of a column; Fig. 13 is the plan of it. The bases of all the fragments of columns found at Bath bear great refemblance to the attic base.

Fig. 10 and 11 are fragments of a moulded pedeftal, Fig. 10 shews the elevation of it, and Fig. 11 the plan, by which it will be feen that it has holes for fastening something to it: it may possibly have been the base of an altar.

PLATE X,

Fig. 1, a votive altar found on the scite of the pump room: it is dedicated to the goddess SVL for the health and safety of Ausidius Maximus, a centurion of the sixth legion, by Aufidius Lemnus, his freedman: the following is the infcription;

DEAE . SVLI . PRO . SALVTE . ET . INCOLVMITATE . AVFIDHP . MAXIMI . > 9 . LEG. VI. VIC. 'M. AVFIDIVS. 'LeMNVs. LIBERTVS. V. S. L. M. which may be read thus, "Deæ Suli pro falute et incolumitate Aufidii Maximi centurionis legionis fextæ victricis Marcus Aufidius Lemnus libertus votum folvit lubens merito."

Fig. 2 represents another votive altar, found in the same place as that last described, and dedicated to the fame deity, in favour of Marcus Aufidius Maximus, by Aufidius Eutuches: the following is the infcription;

DEAE . SVLI . PRO . SALVTE . ET . INCOLVMITATE . MAR . AVFIDii . mAXIMI .

^{*}The figure of a dolphin frequently occurs as a fymbol on the tombs of the early Christians, and is painted on the walls of several catacombs at Rome. See Roma Subterranea P. Aringhi, P. i. p. 306. P. ii. p. 12, 119, 151, 333.

There is a stroke across the middle I which serves as a contraction for the double letter

Only half of the centurial mark remains in this infeription; it is perfect in the next.

^{&#}x27;It is probable that this M was by mistake prefixed by the workman who cut this inscription, to the name of Ausidius Lemnus, the freedman, instead of his patron Ausidius Maximus, as it appears from the next inscription that such was the prænomen of the latter; and though there are examples of Liberti with three names in ancient inscriptions, they are by no means common

The only letters which remain of this name are L..MNV I have little doubt of its having been Lemnus, a name which is to be See Gruter CCNLI, and DLXXXIV. 3, where the name TI. CLAVD. LEMNVS, a freedman of Claudous occurs, and that of T. AVRELIVS . LEMNVS, in the fame work, p. DCCLXI. 4.

> LEG. VI . VIC . AVFIDIVS . EVTVCHES . LEB . V . S . L . M . which may be read thus, "Deæ Suli, pro falute et incolumitate Marci Aufidii Maximi, centurionis legionis fextæ victricis, Aufidius Eutuches libertus, votum folvit lubens merito." *

Fig. 3 represents the monumental stone of Caius Calpurnius Receptus, a priest of the goddess Sul, erected by his wife, with the following inscription;

D . M . C . CALPVRNIVS . R ECEPTVS $^{\circ}$. SACERDOS . DEAE . SVLIS $^{\circ}$. VIX . AN . LXXV. CALPVRNIA. TRIFOSA. ThrEPTE . CONIVNX. F. C. which may be read thus, "Diis Manibus, Caius Calpurnius Receptus, facerdos Deæ Sulis, vixit annos feptuaginta quinque, Calpurnia Trifosa Threpte conjunx faciendum curavit."

Fig. 4, a votive altar dedicated to the goddess Sulminerva by Sulinus, the son of Maturus, with the following infcription; DEAE . SVLIMINERVAE . SVLINVS . MATVRI . FIL . V . S . L . M. This altar was found, about thirty years ago, near the Hot-bath, on removing the rubbish to get at the head of the spring: and at the same time were found many Roman coins of the upper empire, from Nero to the Antonines, chiefly of middle brafs.

The most remarkable and interesting circumstance attending the four inscriptions exhibited in this plate, is that the name of the deity to whom they relate is different from any one hitherto discovered elsewhere. In those represented in Fig. 1 and 2 it is clearly DEÆ. SVLI. and that in Fig. 3 records the age of one of the priefts of this goddefs, (DEÆ . SVLIS.) Here we have ample evidence of the orthography of the name; for though in the third example it might have been contracted, yet it is not likely this should have been the case in the two first, where, if SVL had not been the entire name, there was space for several other letters: we should however have known nothing more than the name of this goddefs, if the altar, Fig. 4, had not ferved to afcertain who she was: this is dedicated to the goddess SVLMINERVA, it appears therefore that Minerva was here worshipped under the name of SVL, oprobably a British word; and it

This stone was found about seven years ago at Sydney Gardens, near Bath, on the opposite side of the river.

* Receptus is a name which occurs frequently in Gruter.

* The I is formed by a prolongation of the upright firoke of the L.

seems pretty clearly to be EPTE, and the hiatus at the beginning of the name would be very well filled

up by THR, which would form THREPTE, not an uncommon female cognomen.

^{*} Eutyches from the Greek Folges, felicitas, was a cognomen in very frequent life among the Romans. The name of AVFIDIVS. EVTY(HES is to be found in Gruter polixies, in a fepulchral infeription to the memory of P. AVFIDIVS, ANTONINVS, and that of L. AVFIDIVS . EVTYCHES, in Muratori, p. MCLXIII. 8.

^{&#}x27;In Collinson's History of Somersetshire, vol. i. p. 0, this is read Legatus Britannicus: it seems more probable however that the E is here put for I, (of which near fifty examples may be feen in Gruter), and that he was a freed man as well as Aufidius Lemn This altar, and Fig. 1 of this Plate, feem from the form of the letters to have been made about the beginning of the third century.

When the great prevalence of the worship of Minerva at this place under the name of SVL is considered, (five out of eight Roman inscriptions, found at Bath, relating to different deities, being solely appropriated to her;) and added to this the testimony of Solinus, that Minerva prefided over the hot baths in Britain; I truft it will not be deemed an improbable conjecture that the Roman name of Aque Solis might have been a corruption of Aquæ Sulis, the waters of Minerva. There is no ancient authority for the name of Aquæ Solis except the Itinerary of Antoninus, in which work many of the names of places are evidently corrupted, and many of them are allowed to be of a late date even by those who contend for the greater antiquity of the work itself. Ptolemy calls Bath simply war 35 pun, whence it is fair to conclude that it had not obtained the appellation of Aquæ Solis when he wrote. The name of Aquæ Solis is supposed to have been derived from Apollo prefiding over the hot waters there; but I have not been able to find any authority for this, earlier than the monkish historians of the middle ages. It is afferted by Richard of Cirencester, but in such a manner as to render his affertion of very little weight; he almost literally quotes the paffage above alluded to from Solinus, with the interpolation of the name of Apollo, thus, "Ibi fontes calidi opiparo execulpti apparatu ad ufus mortalium; quibus fontibus præfules erant Apollinis et Minervæ numina, in quorum ædibus perpetui ignes, &c." would be somewhat extraordinary, had these waters been considered by the Romans as under the patronage of Apollo, and the place called after him, that, among the great number of votive altars discovered there, not one should have been found dedicated to that deity, which is the case as far as I have been able to learn; nor among the great variety of antiquities which have been discovered there, do I believe that one has been produced which can with certainty be faid to relate to him. The learned Camden, after quoting the paffage from Solinus,

appears further that it was the Minerva Medica, the goddefs of health, a very appropriate deity for the patronage of the hot fprings at Bath; for the infcription in Pl. VI. Fig. 6, on what appears to have been the lintel of the door of a fmall temple, expressly informs us that it was facred to SVLMINERVA; and the figure of this deity with the ferpent and staff, the symbol of Hygeia, appears on the pediment of that building.

PLATE XI,

Fig. 1, represents an inscribed stone, sound in the year 1753, about five feet under ground, in digging a cellar at the lower end of Stall-firect, with the following a infcription; LOCVM . RELIGIOSVM . PER . INSOLENTIAM . ERVTVM . VIRTVTI . ET . N . AVG . REPVRGATVM , REDDIDIT , C , SEVERIVS , EMERITYS , D , PEG which may be read thus, "Locum religiofum per infolentiam erutum Virtuti et numini Augusti repurgatum reddidit Caius Severius Emeritus centurio...." Professor Ward supposed the PEG in the last line of this inscription to have been intended for PEC, a contraction of PECVNIA, and that S. or SVA, which preceded it, had been effaced. It has also been suggested that it was intended for LEG. legionis. The letters (PEG) which appear on the stone are not commonly used as a contraction for any other word or words which would here fuit the fense.

Fig. 2 represents a votive altar, found in 1754 near the same place as Fig. 1 of this plate; " it is thus inferibed; PEREGRINVS . SECVNDI . FIL . CIVIS . TREVER . IOV. CETIO. MARTI. ET. NEMETONA. V. S. L. M. which may be read thus, "Peregrinus Secundi filius civis Treverensis Jovi Cetios Marti et Nemetona (for Nemetonæ) votum folvit lubens merito."

Fig. 3 is a votive altar, discovered at Bath in 1754, dedicated to the SVLEVÆ; with the following infeription; SVLEVIS . SVLINVS . $^{\rm b}$ SCVLTOR . BRVCETI . F . SACRVM .

proceeds thus: "Athenæus tamen author eft omnia lavacra calida, quæ ex terne vifeeribus naturaliter featent, Herculi effe facrata: et nefeio quæ Herculis antiqua imago anguem manu confirmgentis, hie in mænibus, inter alia vetufla monumenta temporis injurià jam plane deformata, cernitur. Sed ne de hoc contendatur, demas, fi placet, cum Hercult, tum Minervæ baluea funife dicata. A Græcis enim proditum eft Palladem Herculi poit labores exantlatos lavacra primum fubmantfraffe. Satis ent fi ex Solini authoritate exicero, cum his fontibus Minersam five Palladem przenuńe prodat, hane urbem effe, quam Britanin Cier Paladur fua lingua dixerunt, hoc est urbs Palladia aquas, fi Latine interpreteris; apposité enim res, nomen, et fignificatio conferant." Britannia, p. 200. edit. 1600. M. Court de Gebelin in his work, entitled, "Moode primitif analysé et comparé avec le monde moderne," gives an original Celtic root of Sal, from which he derives several Latin words, as tal.o., talus, &c. and others, where tal is changed into ful, as conful, &c.: if this be fo, DEA SVL may be fenonimous with Dea Salus. Sul, in the German, is a column, a prop or support; and the Germans had a deity they called Irminful, by some supposed to be Mercury, by others Mars.

A very lausfactory explanation of this inscription was published from after its diffeovery, by the learned professor Ward, in the Philo-fophical Transactions, vol. xlviii. p. 832. He supposes Locum religiosum to signify a burying-place, that being the usual acceptation of the words in the Roman laws, and to thew this, quotes Marcian, l. vi. § 2. de divin. rer. Justinian Instit. § 9. eod. He says that it had been fuggested that per infolentiam might have signified by disuse, but observes, that in the passages where the word infolentia is used in this sense, it rather refers to what never had been used, and to what cased to be so, as the sense would here require; besides, it does not seem to suit with the participle erutum, with which it is found. On the name C. Severius Emeritus, Dr. Ward remarks thus:

"as the inverted D which comes after it is the common character for Centurio; it may probably be doubted whether by Emeritus Centurio
which were by meant, is supergrammate contain." might not here be meant a superannuated captain;" he was inclined to think, however, that Emeritus was the cognomen. As to the reigning emperor under whose immediate protection this cemetery was put, as its tutelar deity, the learned professor observes, that, if one may be allowed to conjecture, the form of the letters fuits very well with fome others in the reign of Severus.

^{&#}x27; (ollmion's Somerietthare, vol. 1. p. 13.
' Several examples of this may be feen in Gruter,

Elt feems very uncertain who this Jupiter Cetius was. There is an infeription in Muratori, p. viii. 11, and another, p. ix. 1. IOVI CASIO . supposed by Spon to be so called from Mount Cassus, in Syria, where he had a temple, or Mount Cassius, in Egypt, where he had also a temple. There is an inscription in Horsley, p. 278. DEO CEAHO probably for Ceatio.

b Scultor was most probably a cognomen.

F. L. M. which may be read thus, "Sulevis, Sulinus Scultor Bruceti filius, facrum fecit lubens merito." The Sulevæi to whom this altar is dedicated feem, from the name, to have been in some degree connected with the goddess Sul: I have not found Sulinus, the name of the perfon by whom it is dedicated, (which also occurs on another of the Bath altars, Pl. X, Fig. 4,) among the names in any of the collections of Roman infcriptions: it was probably derived from SVL, as Apollonius from Apollo.

Fig. 4 is an altar without the name of any particular deity, found near the Hotbath in 1776; it is infcribedIA . SACRAT iSSIMA . VOTVM . SOLVIT . VETTIVS . BeNIGNVS . L . M . and may be read thus, "Pia facratiffima, votum folvit Vettius Benignus lubens merito." There is only room for one letter before IA, which probably was a P, as that letter renders the infcription fufficiently intelligible.

PLATE XII,

Fig. 1, reprefents a monumental ftone found in the year 1736 in digging a vault in the market-place. On the upper part is the fragment of a foldier on horseback trampling on a fallen enemy, very coarsely executed in bas relief, beneath which is the following infcription; L. VITELLIVS. MANTAI. F. TANCINVS. CIVES. HISP. CAVRIESIS, EQ. ALAE . VETTONVM . CR . ANN . XXXXVI . STIP . XXVI . H . S . E . which may be read thus, "Lucius Vitellius Mantai filius Tancinus, cives Hifpaniæ Caurienfis, equitum alæ Vettonum centurio, annorum quadraginta sex, ftipendiorum viginti sex, hic fitus eft."

Fig. 2 is the top of a monumental stone, nearly in the same style as the last mentioned, but of smaller dimensions, found nearly a century ago: it has the upper part of a foldier on horfeback with his shield and spear, very coarsely executed in bas relief: the upper part of the stone is ornamented with flowers."

Fig. 3 represents a monumental stone, the top of which is broken off, containing great part of the first line of its inscription; what remains is as follows; SER°.....o NVS.

¹ This, I believe, is the only altar dedicated to the Sulevæ which has been discovered, except one dedicated Sulevis et Campesfiribus, published by Fabretti, in his work de Aquæductibus. See also Keysler's Antiq. Septentrionales, p. 421. This bas led some to suppose the Sulevæ and Campefires to have been the same, whereas the et between the names clearly shows that they were different. An altar was found at Nifmes with the following infeription, SYLIVIAE . IDENNICAE . MINERVAE . VOTVM. It is printed in Muratori, p. liii. 5, who supposes the two first words to be the name of a woman. It seems more probable however, from the resemblance it bears to the local name of Minerva found at Bath, that it had a reservece to her name in this inscription at Nismes.

^{&#}x27;In Collinfon's Hiltory of Somerfetthire, vol. i. p. 14, this infeription is printed with a whole line which does not exist in the original, and for which there is no room: it there runs thus; "Dee Dianæ sacratissimæ, &c." It is there said that this altar was found near the Hot-bath in 1776; the inscription on it is faintly expressed and a good deal defaced, consequently difficult to be read; but by the application of a patent lamp on the fide of it at night, (a method I purfued in drawing all the inferiptions contained in this work) I found it fufficiently legible.

Collinfon's Somerfetthire, vol. i. p. 12.

This inscription is printed in Muratori, p. DCCCLXX. 6. He reads the CR. Civium Romanorum. The name of M. Licinius Tancinus occurs in Gruter, DeccexvII. 8.

Dr. Musgrave displayed much learning in a long fragment published in 1714, wherein he endeavours to prove, that it was a figure of the emperor Geta, erected in honour of him by the citizens, as a grateful return for his various benefactions to this place; but the whole of his argument rests on the most vague and improbable conjecture. Horsley and Stukely, with much more reason, suppose it to have been nothing more than part of a fepulchral monument for some horseman. See Horsley's Britannia Romana, p. 328. The form of the stone fufficiently indicates it to be the fragment of a sepulchral monument.

The letter which follows, of which only the lower part remains, feems to have been an M, and was probably the beginning of the fecond name, the first three letters of the interaption appear to have been SER, a common contraction of the prænomen Services

 $\mathsf{NIC^{\scriptscriptstyle P}}$, <code>EMERITVS</code> , <code>EX</code> , <code>LEG</code> , <code>XX</code> , <code>AN</code> , <code>XLV</code> , <code>H</code> , <code>S</code> , <code>E</code> , <code>G</code> , <code>TIBERINVS</code> , <code>HERES</code> , F. C. which may be read thus, "Servius M...onus Nicon Emeritus ex legione vicessima annorum quadraginta quinque hic fitus eft, Gaius Tiberinus heres faciendum curavit."

Fig. 4 is a monumental ftone, found in the year 1708 at Walcot, a near Bath, with the following infeription; IVLIVS . VITALIS . FABRICIESIS . LEG . XX . V . V . STIPENDI-ORVM . IX . ANNOR . XXIX . NATIONE . BELGA . EX . COLEGIO . FABRICE . ELATVS . H . S . E . "Julius Vitalis Fabricienfis legionis viceffimæ valerianæ" victricis ftipendiorum novem annorum viginti novem, natione Belga, ex collegio Fabricæ elatus hic fitus eft."

This is probably a contraction for NICON, a cognomen of which examples are to be found in Gruter.

in favour of the first, yet he adopts the latter as that usually received; the passage quoted by him from Dion seems a conclusive authority for

This flone remained for many years placed in the wall at the call end of the abbey church: it is now, with all the other Roman This itone remained for many years placed in the wall active care can be described in this work, deposited in a building erected for their reception near the Hot-bath. Dr. Musgrave in 1711 publications which are described in this work, deposited in a building erected for their reception near the Hot-bath. Dr. Musgrave in 1711 publications which are described in this work, deposited in a building erected for their reception near the Hot-bath. Dr. Musgrave in 1711 publications which are described in this work, deposited in a building erected for their reception near the Hot-bath. Dr. Musgrave in 1711 publications which are described in this work, deposited in a building erected for their reception near the Hot-bath. If the different interests in this work, deposited in a banding effected of this own, on this monumental infer-ption of Julius Fitalis; and Inferential notes of Mr. Dodwell, and an extensive commentary of his own, on this monumental infer-ption of Julius Fitalis; and Mr. Hearne also published some observations on it, at the end of his differtation on the Stunsfield pavement, prefixed to the eighth volume of Leland's Itinerary. Dr. Horfley, in his Britannia Romana, gives the fubfiance of thefe, with for remarks of his own. He observes on the word Fabricienfis, that the legions had their particular fabri who were employed in preparing arms and military infiruments for the foldiers; that befides these there were others in their towns; that these fabri were in later times called fabricars, that their work-house was called fabricar; and that collegium fabrica or fabricenshium was the company or body of these artificers. He suppose Julius Vitalis to have been a native of Retain, nations Rales, that is Rales, Reitungues. Both begins been within the country of the Pulsar Pales. Vitalis to have been a native of Britain, natione Belga, that is Belgo-Britannus, Bath having been within the country of the Belga. Vitalis to have been a native of Britain, natione Belga, that is Belgo-Britannas, nath naving ocen within the country of the Delga.

The Dr. adds fome remarks of Mr. Ward, who observes on the words ex colegio that collegium, as he apprehends, never fignifies a place, but is always applied to persons, and if so, ex collegio here cannot denote the place from whence he was buried; he therefore suspects that it should be read ex collegio fibrics, by a contribution of the similar of miths.

'The learned have been divided in their opinions, as to the name of this legion, whether it was Valeriana, Valeria, or Valens, Dr. Horstey has brought together the authorities for each, (See Britannia Romana, p. 83) and though he seems to think the weight of evidence is ley has brought together the authorities for each, (See Britannia Romana, p. 83) and though he seems to think the weight of evidence is



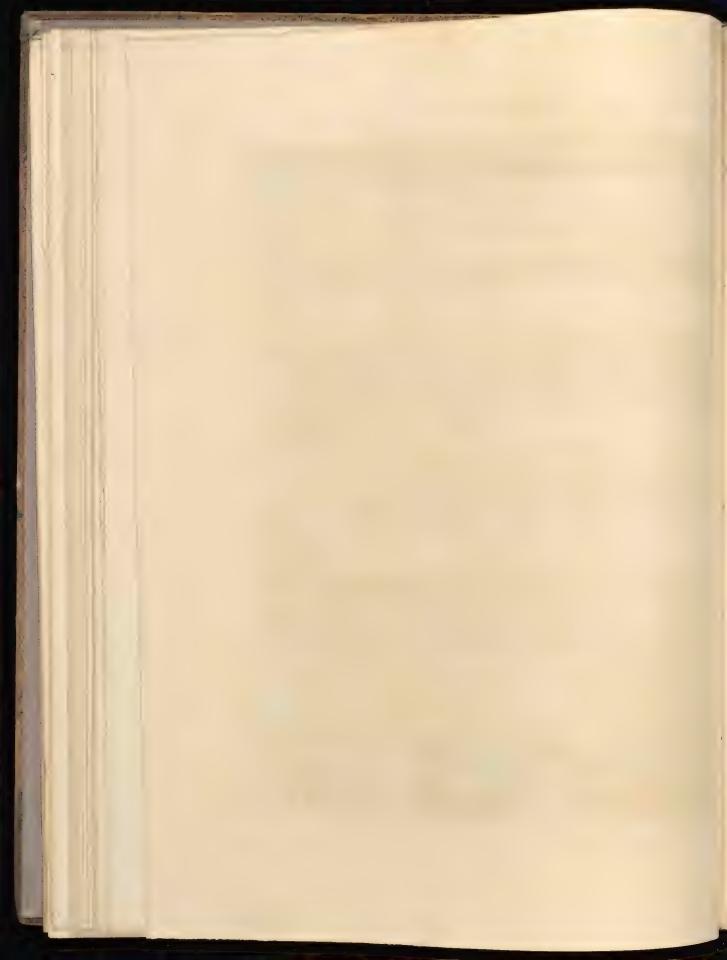


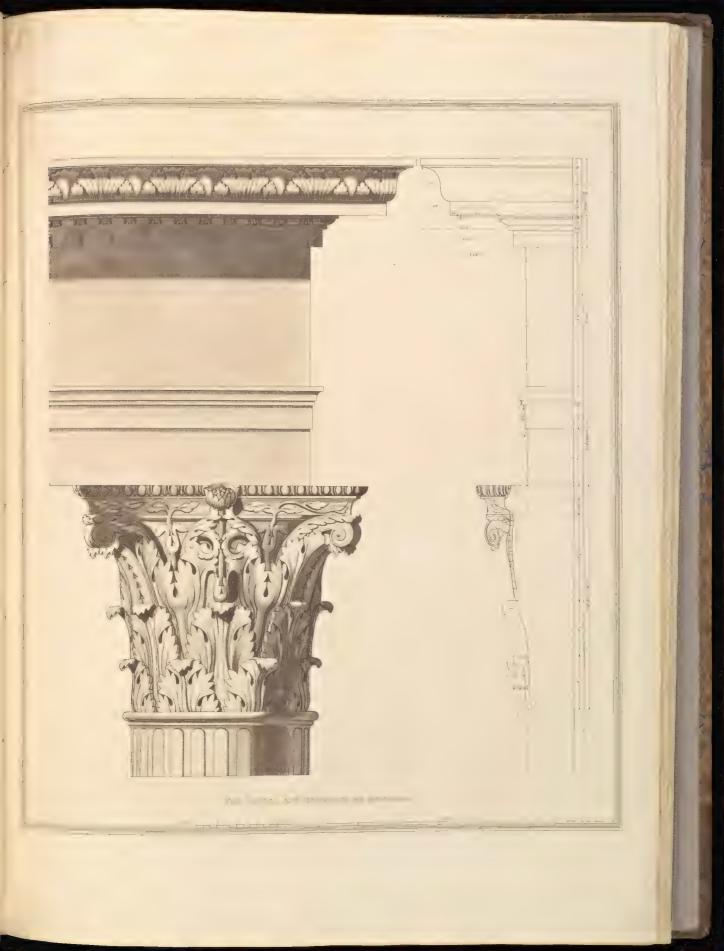


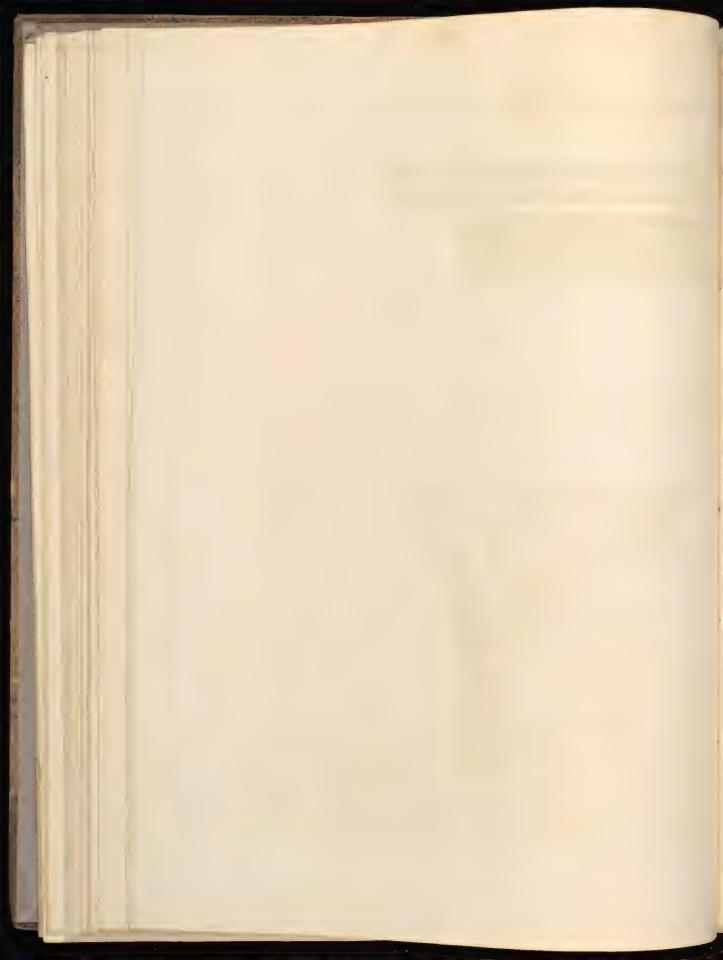


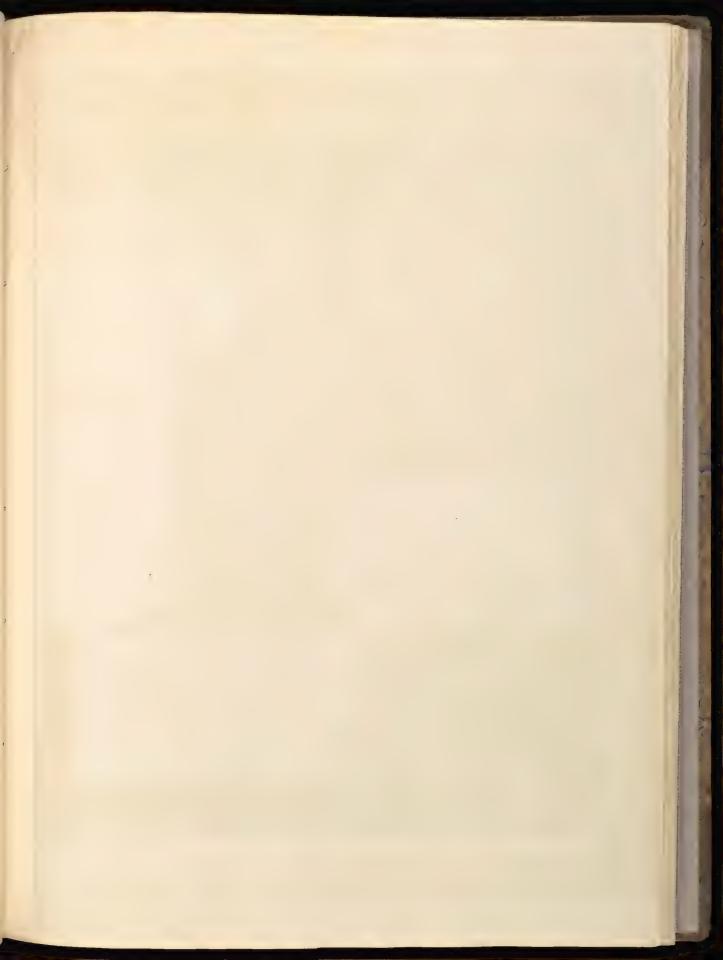


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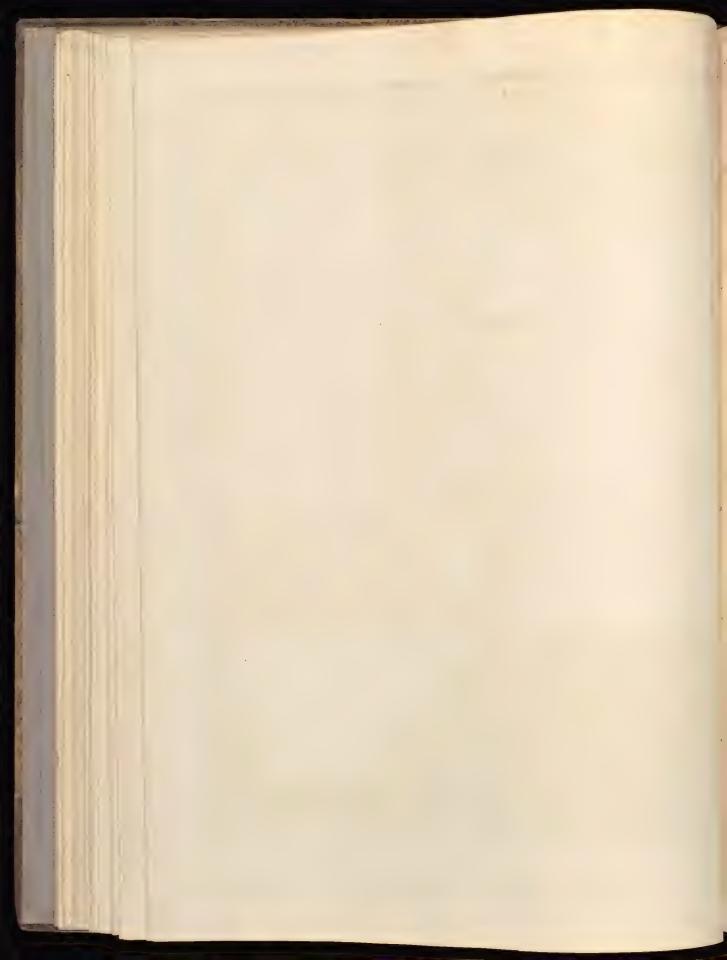


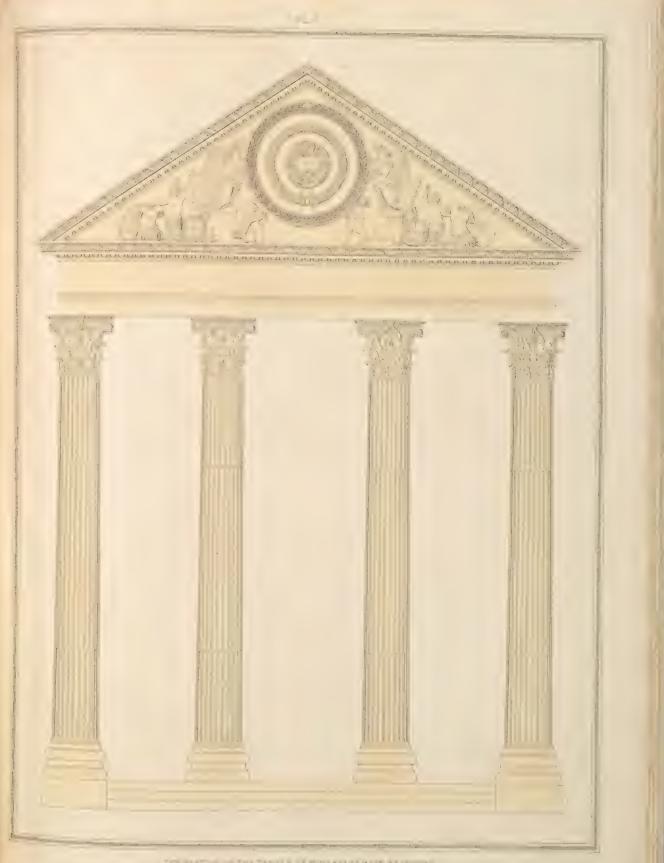












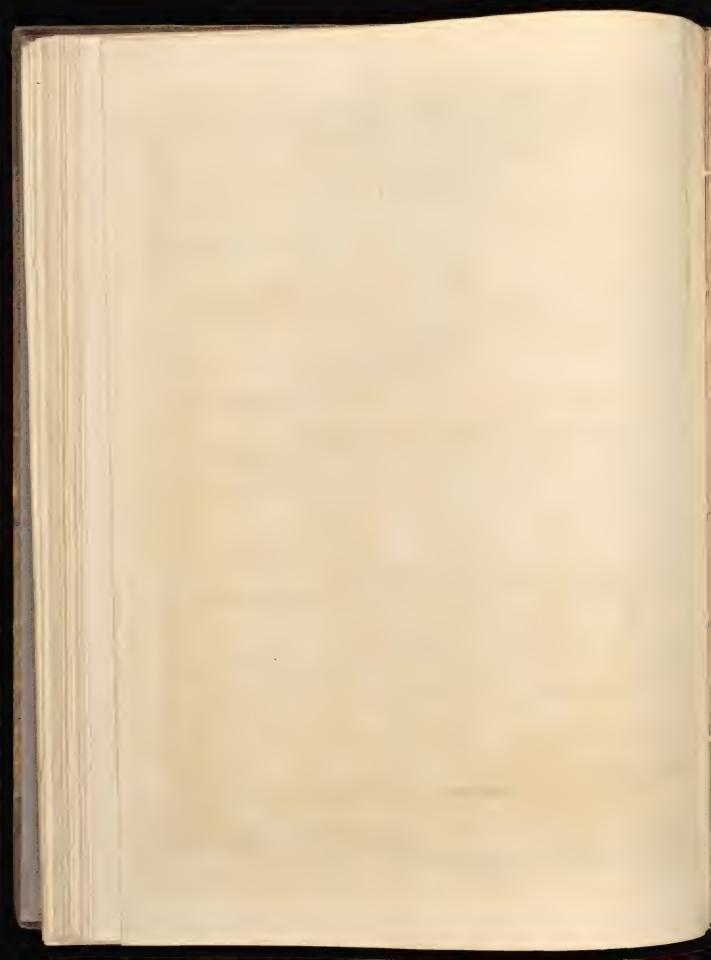
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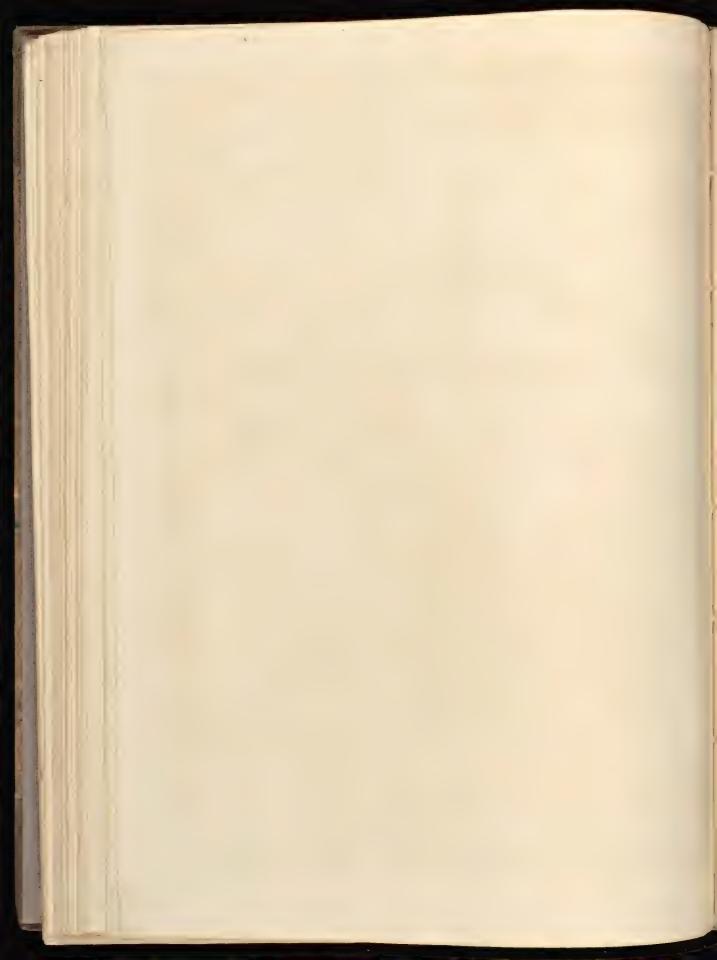


















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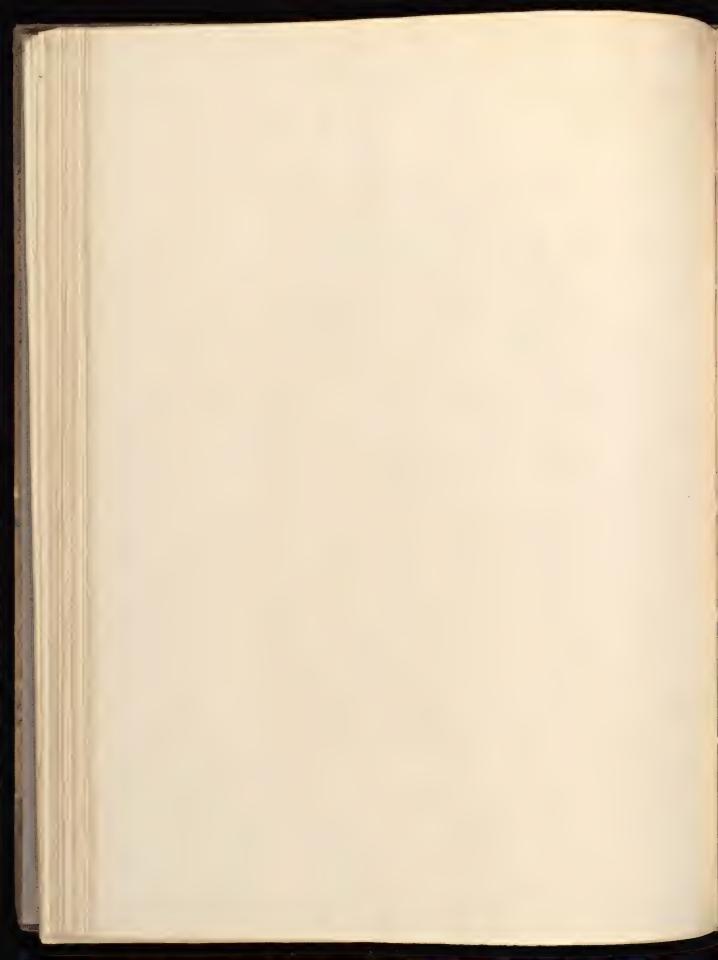


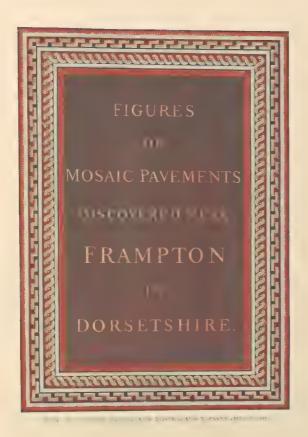














Account of a Discovery of Mosaic Pavements near Frampton, in Dorsetshire, in the years 1794 and 1796.

On the 26th of February, in the year 1795, a drawing was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, made by Mr. James Engleheart, representing a Mosaic pavement, accidentally discovered near Frampton, in Dorsetshire, in the month of April, 1794, one foot below the furface of the ground, by fome labourers digging flints for building. The fubject of this drawing appeared fo curious, and from its fize it feemed fo likely to have belonged to an extensive building, that I was very defirous of feeing it, and of afcertaining whether some further discovery might not be made: with this view I went into Dorsetshire in the month of September, in the year 1796, and proceeded to the fpot where the pavement had been found; this was a large level piece of ground, called the Nunnery PL. I. Meadow, lying about a quarter of a mile west of the village of Frampton, which is five miles diftant from the Roman station of Durnovaria (now Dorchester): the great Roman road leading from that flation to Exeter (the Isca Damnoniorum of the Romans), runs near it on the fouth. The Nunnery Meadow is part of a copyhold estate, held for lives under H. H. Henley, Esq. by Mr. Walters, of Frampton, and lies in the parish of Maiden-Newton. It does not appear from whence it acquired its appellation; for though there is a tradition of a nunnery having stood here, no traces of any such are to be found upon record; and the tradition, no doubt, has originated from the Roman building, parts of which may have been discovered in former times, and ignorantly supposed by the country people, to have belonged to fome religious house.

Several parts of this pavement had been destroyed before I saw it, but a confiderable portion remained. See the plan Pl. III (A). I found its dimensions PL, III. to be twenty feet by thirty. The foundations of the walls remained in feveral places, formed of large flints. The pavement was much enriched with a variety of elegant ornaments, and with figures of Jupiter, Mars pacifer, Neptune, Apollo and Bacchus," the head of Mercury four times repeated, and various marine monsters: on one side was a compartment with a representation of dogs hunting: most of these figures were very indifferently executed, and bore evident marks of the latter times of the Romans in Britain. When this pavement was first discovered there were two plinths of stone, eighteen inches square and ten inches afunder, about fix inches from the edge on the west side. This pavement is represented in Pl. IV, where the defective parts, restored in outline, are PL. IV. taken from the drawing above mentioned, which was obligingly lent me by

^{*} Mars pacifer is represented, as on the coms of the lower empire, in the drefs of a Roman emperor, but instead of a helmet he has the Phrygian bonnet on his head; Apollo appears in the act of killing the ferpent Python; Neptune as striking a sea monster with his trident. Only a fragment of the figure of Jupiter remained, when Mr. Engleheart made his drawing. It may be observed that these are the figures of what were termed the Dii unijorum gentium, except that Bacchus appears infread of Vulcan.

Francis Browne, Efq. of Frampton. From the appearance of the ground, it was clear that there had been other buildings attached to that which stood over this pavement, since the bank of earth, at one extremity of which it lay, was of considerable extent, running at right angles in the form of the letter L (see the PL II. plan Pl. II, B, B): there did not appear to have been buildings in any other part of the meadow, which was quite level, and occasionally subject to sloods from the river Frome, by which it is bounded on the north side.

After inspecting these remains I proceeded to Weymouth, about twelve miles distant, where the King then was, and his Majesty understanding that I was desirous of making further discoveries, was graciously pleased to order that a party of the Royal Lancashire regiment of fencibles, then encamped in the neighbourhood, should be at my disposal for that purpose; and they were shortly afterwards marched to the spot, with tents for their accommodation.

With fuch effective affiftance it was not long before I was gratified by fome very interesting discoveries: an opening was first made at the angle of the rising ground above mentioned, where another Mosaic pavement soon appeared, about a foot beneath the surface of the ground, which, when entirely cleared, proved to be a square of twenty-one seet, with a semicircular projection of ten seet on the south side; and another pavement, twenty-one seet by sisteen, joining it on the east side: the opening between these, which was twelve seet wide, had no doubt been arched. See the plan Pl. III (B).

PL. V.

The general defign of the fquare part of the larger pavement was very elegant, confifting of a circular compartment in the centre, round which were four square, and as many semicircular ones, formed by a single guilloche of sour colours. In the central compartment, which was mutilated, there remained part of the figure of a man on horseback, combating a lioness: the semicircular compartments were all of them very imperfect, and none of the figures which they had contained were to be feen, except a fragment of that on the east fide, in which the head of a fmall fish, and the tail of another, appeared. The figures of the square compartment at the north-east angle were quite obliterated; that at the fouth-east angle was mutilated: great part of a sitting figure, and the legs of a fmall figure standing, remained, but not enough to shew what the fubject was. The other two square compartments were in a better state of preservation; that at the north-west angle was entire, and contained the figure of a young man fitting, with the Phrygian bonnet on his head, and a pipe of reeds in his left hand; also a female figure standing by, apparently addressing him: these seem to have been designed for Paris and Venus, though it must be confessed they are very coarsely executed, as indeed all the figures on these pavements are.

At the fouth-west angle is the figure of a young man, reclining on a piece of drapery, in a dying state, as it should seem from the inverted torch in the left hand of a semale figure standing by him, with her right hand on her breast. Beyond the several compartments above described and the guilloche border, is

a border of dolphins, in the middle of which, on the fouth fide, is the head of Neptune, fingularly represented with horns, and with two dolphins proceeding from his beard. No doubt can be entertained as to the deity here defigned, fince it is expressly declared to be Neptune, in an inscription running in two lines on both sides of the head: this inscription, the language of which is rather rude, seems to have been intended for two verses, of seven feet, but ending like hexameters; it runs thus,

NEPTUNI VERTEX REGMEN SORTITI MOBILE VENTIS.

SCVLTVM CVI CERVLEA EST
b DELFINIS CINCTA DVOBVS.

Of the first line, the construction is perfectly clear; the dominion of the seas is well expressed by regmen (regimen) mobile ventis; and the manner in which Neptune obtained it, by the word fortiti. In the second line fcultum (for fculptum) seems to be intended for a substantive, and to express the Mosaic work, in which this head is represented; and after cærulea, barba appears to be understood; as it is evident that the beard of Neptune is here meant, as delphinis cincta duobus. Just below this head, and within the bow projecting from the square, appears the monogram of Christ, formed of the two Greek letters X and P. The general style of the ornaments in this part of the pavement seems inferior to that of the square part, which makes it probable that they were the work of a later age. At the extremity of the square part of the pavement, on the east side, appears the lower part of a human figure, and on one side of it an inscription in two lines, the beginning of each of which is mutilated: it runs thus,

....NVS PERFICIS VLLVMGNARE CVPIDO.

The first word has no doubt been *facinus*, the first four letters of which would exactly fill up the vacant space; the first word of the second has most probably been *ignare*. The figure above mentioned, of which only the lower part remains, was, no doubt, that of Cupid. This inscription, which, like the former, feems also to have been designed for a verse, in the same manner ends as an hexameter, but has only five feet: it is most probable that there has been a corresponding inscription on the other side of the figure, where the pavement was entirely destroyed.

The tefferæ of this pavement, and also of that before described, were mostly cubes of about half an inch, except in the figures, where many of them were smaller: they were of five colours, red, blue, white, yellow, and dark brown, of

^{*} The F for PH, as in this word, frequently occurs in Roman inferiptions of the lower empire.

which last the outlines were usually formed. The white were cut out of a hard kind of pipe clay, the blue of Cornish slate, the yellow of a hard kind of stone, which feemed to have been flained by art; the red and dark brown were of burnt clay. The mortar in which they were fet appeared to have been of an inferior quality to what I had feen in fimilar works at Woodchester, and other places; being for the most part in a state of decomposition, so that it was difficult to remove the earth without deranging the tefferæ.

The fmaller pavement, connected as above mentioned with that last defcribed, and lying on the east fide of it, was twenty-one feet by fifteen; in the middle was a circular compartment, the border of which was a fcroll of foliage between two guilloches; in the centre was a leopard, with fome remains of a clothed figure fitting on it: at one end of this pavement is an oblong compartment, containing the fragment of a group, confifting of a man combating a leopard; and another at the opposite end, containing a fimilar fragment of a man hunting two animals.

The foundation of the walls of the building to which these pavements belonged were of large flints, well cemented together, and appeared to have been grouted; they were three feet in width. The infide of the walls appeared to have been painted, feveral fragments of flucco, coloured in stripes, having been found among the rubbish. A few coins of the lower empire were found in this place, but of little importance, and a kind of plinth of stone, one foot five inches fquare, and four inches thick, with feveral plain mouldings worked round it.

At the north end of the fmaller pavement another was discovered, eight feet two inches and a half in width, ornamented with an elegant double fret: this F16. 1. was laid open to the extent of about forty feet, when our operations were stopped by a large hay-rick which stood immediately across it. By digging beyond the rick, the other end of the pavement appeared, confifting of a fingle fret; and the whole length was discovered to be ninety-four feet.

Another pavement of fmaller dimensions, and more entire than any yet difcovered, lay at the north end of that last described; its dimensions were nineteen feet four inches by twelve feet eight inches: the defign confifted of five octagonal, and ten hexagonal compartments, formed by a fingle guilloche; of the former, the central one contained a bearded head, which, no doubt, was intended for that of Neptune; the four others had heads of Nereids with shells: the hexagonal compartments were filled with figures of dolphins: at each end of this pavement was a plain Vitruvian fcroll, which, as it was often used by the ancients to represent water, was a very appropriate ornament in this work, where a greater degree of attention appears to have been paid to the fovereign of the waves than to any other deity. It was very clear that the building did not extend any further northward, than the pavement last described, that being the extremity of the rifing ground; and there indeed the remains of a hard terras floor, of a reddish colour, was found on the outside of the walls in several places, which appeared to have extended all round: on the west side of the

PL. VI.

PL. VII.

long paffage it was of confiderable extent, and nearly perfect, the whole length of it.º The pavement of a paffage, forty-two feet in length, and five in width, PL. VI. leading from the pavements last described to that first discovered, was also laid F10. 2. open; it was ornamented with a double fret, running the whole length of it; the Mofaic work was of the coarfer kind, and of only two colours, dark brown and white. See Pl. VI, Fig. 2.

When all the pavements above mentioned were opened, on the ninth of September, I had the high gratification of shewing the whole to their Majesties, who, with their Royal Highneffes the Princeffes Augusta, Elizabeth, and Mary, proceeded from Weymouth to Frampton for the purpose of inspecting them.

In the month of September of the following year, the rick above-mentioned having been removed, and his Majesty having been graciously pleased to permit a party of the South Gloucester regiment of militia to attend me, I returned to the spot, and opened what remained of the long pavement; when the central compartment, which appeared to have contained fome figures, was found to be fo mutilated that the defign could not be traced. The pavements were all of them again laid open, to enable me to finish my drawings; and I had the honour of again exhibiting them to the same Royal Visitors as in the preceding year.

Having made an opening on the fite of the pavement first discovered, in a part where it had been defroyed, I afcertained the fubfirata to be, first a layer, nine inches thick, of hard terras, in which were fmall white pebbles and bits of brick; below this was a stratum, a foot thick, composed of large flints laid in mortar, among which were interspersed bits of burnt wood: the lowermost ftratum was two feet thick, of yellow fand, in which were bits of brick and PL. VI. other extraneous fubftances; immediately underneath was the natural foil of clay.

What is above described appears to ascertain the whole extent of the buildings to which these pavements belonged: it will be feen by the plan that they bear no refemblance to a Roman house, nor do the rooms appear to have been adapted to domestic purposes; they seem rather to have been intended for purposes of religion: indeed the form of the pavement marked (B) in the ground plan, pretty clearly indicates it to have been the floor of a temple. These edifices were probably dedicated to different deities, but the principal attention appears to have been paid to Neptune.

With regard to the age of these remains of Mosaic work, several circumftances concur to shew that it was about the time of Constantine the Great, and probably a little earlier.4 The rude execution of the figures, and the manner in

^{&#}x27; See the part coloured yellow in the plan, Pl. II (A): a part of this terras floor having been removed, it appeared to be two inches thick, and below it was a stratum of large slints, the interstices of which were filled with mortar,

^{*} As Caraufius reigned several years in Britain, in the time of Dioclesian and Maximian, about which time these pavements feem to have been executed; and as he was a great naval commander, it might not perhaps be deemed an improbable conjecture to suppose that these works, in which the respect paid to Neptune is so conspicuous, were executed by his command.

which the different deities are represented, bear strong marks of the decline of the arts, and a striking resemblance appears between some of the ornaments and similar works which are known to be of the age of Constantine. These pavements were evidently executed before Christianity was embraced by the Roman emperors, and it is probable (as I have before observed) that the monogram of Christ, which appears in one of them, was inserted at a later period.

^{*} The pattern of the ornaments of the pavement reprefented in Pl. VII, reiembles that of the Modaic work on the vaulted ceiling of the maufoleum of Conflantia, the daughter of Conflantia the Great, at Rome, now called the church of St. Conflantia, in which the oragons, hexagons, and croffes, are disposed in the same manner, as may be seen by a specimen of that ceiling, sigured in Pl. XXII of the second volume of Piranesi's Antiquities of Rome.

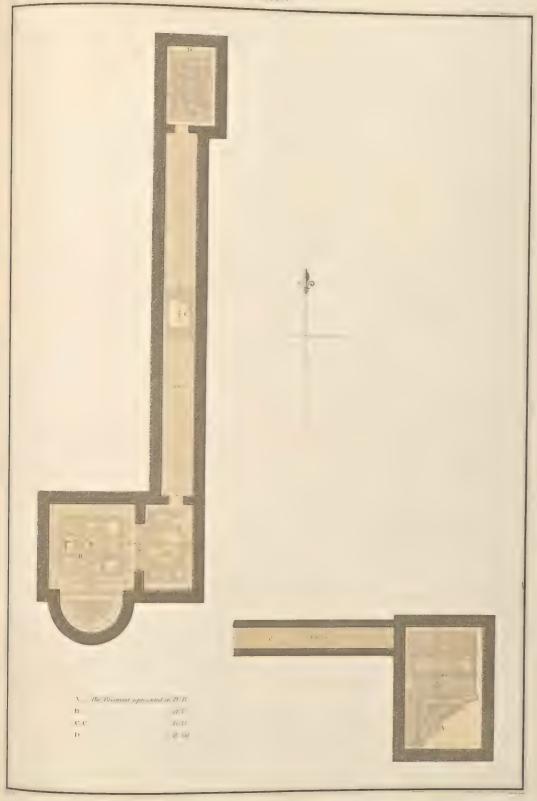
⁴ This monogram was first used on the Labarram, or facred standard of the Romans, by Constantine the Great, and after his time appears very trequently on the coars of the Roman emperors, but it was notice among the Christian Romans at a much earlier period, and is frequently to be found, as in this Mosac pavement, together with Pagan decorations.

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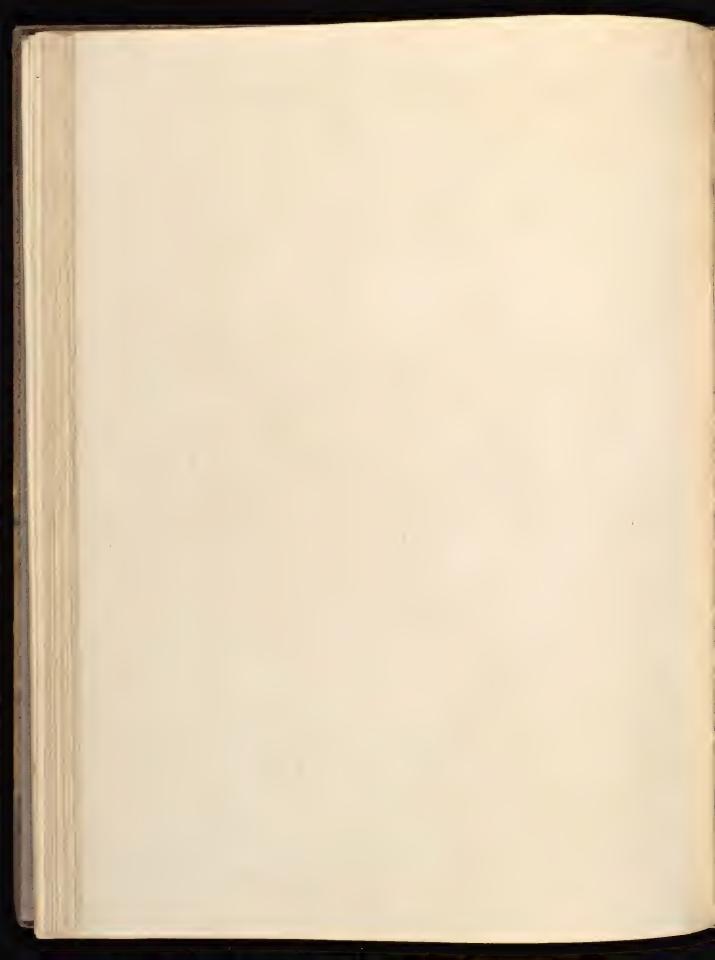


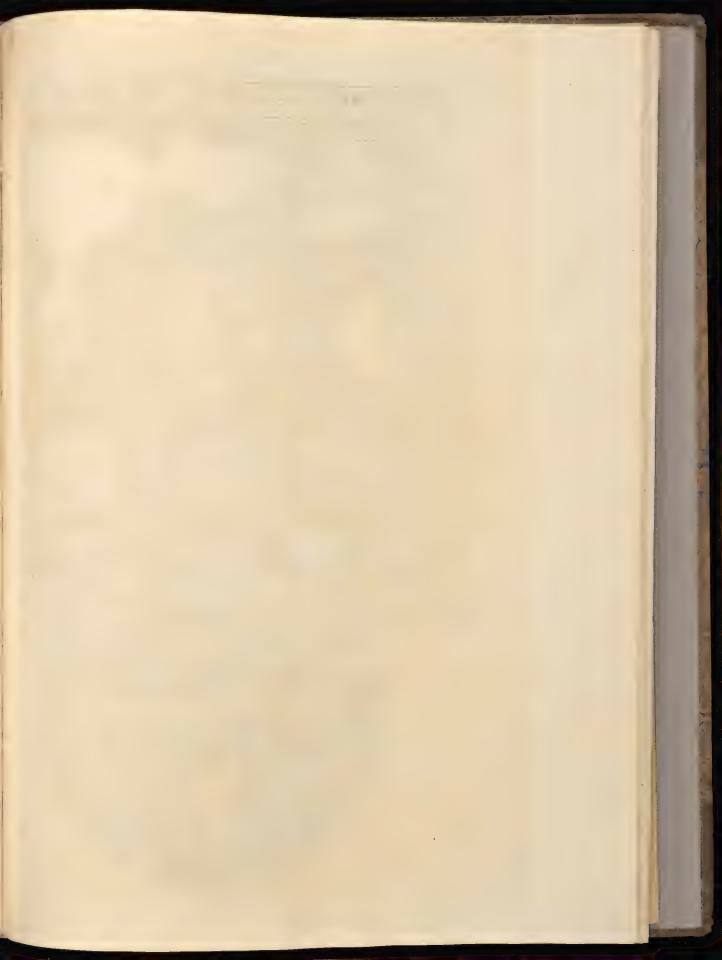






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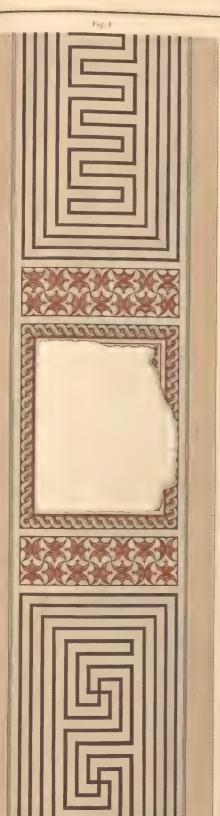


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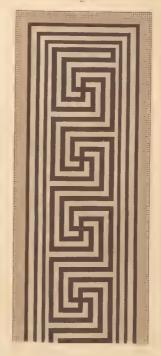
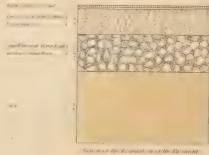
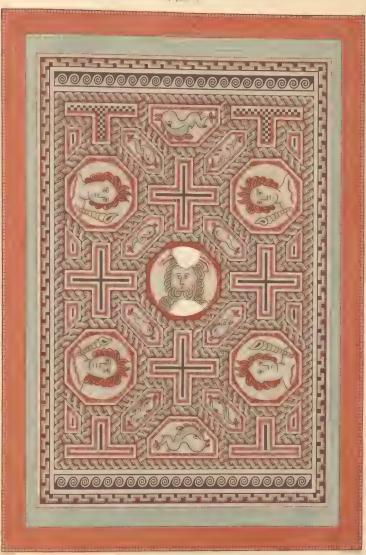


Fig 3



Section of the terminal or of the Pariment Figure Can Plate B





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LIST OF PLATES.

- Pl. I. Fragments of inscribed Tablets of Copper, &c. found at Sydenham in Kent.
- Pl. II. Inscribed Tablets of Copper, found in the Parish of Malpas, Cheshire.
- Pl. III. Roman Antiquities, discovered at Binchester, in the Bishoprick of Durham.
- Pl. IV. Roman Inscriptions, found at Lanchester, in the Bishoprick of Durham.
- Pl. V. A Roman Pewter Dish, found near Manchester.
- Pl. VI. A Roman Vessel of Bronze, found at Carlisle.
- Pl. VII. Plan of the Remains of a Roman Villa, discovered at Weldon in Northamptonshire, in the year 1738.
- Pl. VIII. A Mosaic Pavement, found at Combe St. Nicholas, in Somersetshire.
- Pl. IX. Design of a Mosaic Pavement, discovered at Littlecote Park, in Wiltshire, in the year 1730.
- Pl. X. Specimens of the Mosaic Pavement discovered at Littlecote.



DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE I.

REPRESENTS fragments of two Tablets of Copper (of the fame fize as the originals) found in a gravel pit on Sydenham Common, in the year 1806, and the small bronzefigure of a serpent discovered at the same time.* The Tablets which are of the kind commonly termed by Antiquaries "Tabulæ honestæ Missionis," were inscribed with a decree of the Emperor Trajan, in favour of certain veterans, ferving in two Alæ and eleven Cohorts of Roman auxiliaries† in Britain; granting them the rights of Roman citizens, and the right of marriage with the wives they then had, or (if any of them were unmarried) with whom they might afterwards intermarry.

The decree appears to have been inscribed on both sides of the Tablet; one of the inscriptions is evidently of the time of Trajan; the other, from the form of the letters, appears to have been transcribed at a later period. The inscriptions running different ways, on the two fides of the Tablets, afforded the means of reftoring a great part of the decree, the formal part of which is to be found in feveral, preferved by Gruter.

The Inscription represented in Fig. 1. is on the reverse of Fig. 3; it may be read thus, (the parts reftored being included within crotchets)

" Imp. Caejar Divi Nerva f. Nerva Trajan[us] Augustus Germanic. Dacicus Pontif. Ma[xi]mus Tribunic. Potestat. VIIII Imp. IIII Cos. V P.[P.] Equitibus et Peditibus qui militant in Alis duabus et Cohortibus decem et una, quæ appellantur I. Tungrorum, et Classiana C. R. et I. Celtiberorum, et X Hispanorum, et I. Lingonum, et II. sida Vardullorum, et I. Frisanonum, et I. Nerviorum, et II. Vasconum. C. R. et . - - - . orum et. [I. A] sturum. Et [I.] Pannonio rum, et I. [Delm] ata[rum, et funt] in Britan[nia fub ----- qui] quena et vi[cena stipendia plurave merue runt quor um nomina subscripta sunt ipsis libe ris posterisque eorum Civitatem dedit et Co nubium [cum uxoribus quas tunc hab]uissent [cum est civitas iis data, aut si qui cae]libes es [sent, cum iis quas postea duxissent, du]mtaxat singulis singulas." A few letters only remain of the conclusion. which contained the names of the Confuls, and of the Temple at Rome in which the original decree was fuspended; and also the names of the persons to whom the several privileges were granted.

PLATE II.

REPRESENTS both fides of two inferibed Tablets of copper, t of the fame kind as the fragments in the preceding Plate, found in the year 1812, in the parish of Malpas in

^{*} These, which were in the possession of Mr. Kerval of Sydenham, have been presented by him to the British Museum.

[†] A great proportion of these Auxiliaries, viz. the Hispani, Vardulli, Astara, Alpini, Valciones, Bastafis, Vestones, Bracarum-Augustani and the Cileders were Spannards; the Galli and Lingones were Gauls; the Tangri, Nervii. Mornu, and Congerni were from Gallia Belgica; the Friji from the North of Germany; none came from a great distance except the Pannonii, the Delmata and the Thraces.

[‡] The infcription fig. 2, is on the back of the Tablet fig. 1, and fig. 4, on the back of fig. 3.

Cheshire.* The inscriptions contain a similar decree of Trajan, in favour of certain veterans serving in Britain, in eleven Alæ and sour Cohorts, under the Proprætor I. Neratius Marcellus. With the insertion of a sew descriptions, it may be read thus,

"Imp. Cajar Divi Nerva f. Nerva Trajanus Augustus Germanicus Dacicus Pontisex maximus Tribunic. Potestat. VII. Imp. IIII. Cos. V. P. P. Equitibus et Peditibus qui militant in alis quatuor et cohortibus decem et una, qua appellantur I. Thracum, et I. Pannoniorum Tampiana, et II. Gallorum † Sebosiana, et Hispanorum, Vettonum C. R. et I. Hispanorum, et I. Valcionum Milliaria, et I. Alpinorum, et I. Morinorum, et I. Cugernorum, et I. Baetasiorum, et I. Tungrorum Milliaria, et II. Thracum, et III. Bracar', augustanorum, et IIII. Lingonum, et IIII. Delmatarum, et sunt in Britannia sub. I. Neratio Marcello qui quina et vicena plurave stipendia meruerunt, quorum nomina subscripta sunt, ipsis liberis posterisque eorum civitatem dedit et conubium cum uxoribus quas tunc habuissent, cum est civitas iis data, aut si qui caelibes essent, cum iis quas postea duxissent, dumtaxat singuli singulas.

A. d. XIV. K. Febr.

M. Laberio Maximo II.
Q. Glitio Atilio Agricola II.

Alæ I. Pannoniorum Tampianæ, cui præest C. Valerius Celsus Decurioni Reburro Severi f. Hispan. Descriptum et Recognitum ex tabula Anea quæ sixa est Romæ in muro post templum [Divi Aug]us[ti] ad Minervam.

Q. Pompei, Homeri.
C. Papi Eusebetis.
T. Flavi. Secundi.
C. Vettieni Modesti.
P. Atini Hedonio.
Ti. Claudi Menandri."

P. Cauli Vitalis.

These Tabulæ honestæ Missionis, have been always held in high estimation by antiquaries, not only on account of the valuable historical information to be obtained from them, but also for their rarity; not more than ten sets of them having been hitherto discovered, or at least published.‡ Those here sigured are particularly important, as they serve to throw considerable light on the military establishment in Britain during the reign of Trajan, of which no mention is made by any Roman Historian.§

^{*} They were found on a farm belonging to Lord Kenyon, by whom they have been presented to the British Museum.

[†] In the infeription on the tablet fig. 1. "et" appears to have been here obliterated; in the fame place in the transcript fig. 2. a blank space is left.

[‡] The most ancient, are those containing a decree of the Emperor Claudius, described in the presace to the first volume of the Catalogue of the Antiquities of Herculaneum, printed at Naples in 1755. Fac-Similes of two found in 1688 at Castello a Mare, near Naples, the Ancient Stabiam, containing a decree of the Emperor Galba, were published by Mastei in his "Istoria Diplomatica," in 1728, and in the same year by Gori, in his "Inferiptiones Antique Florentiae," Vol. I. p. 257. Another of Galba in a similar form, but with the names of different veterans, said to have been found at the same place in 1728, is given by Muratori in his "Novus Thesaurus Inscriptionum," Vol. I p. 267. Four of these decrees are preserved in Gruter's Corpus Inscriptionum Vol. I. P. II. p. 173, 174, and 175. One of them is of Vespasian, two of Domitian, and one of Trajan. Fragments of two tablets containing a decree of Hadrian in favour of certain vetrans who had served in Britain, in four Alm and twenty-one Cohorts under Prætorius Nepos, were discovered in the parish of Ecclessield near Shessield, and a copy of the inscription, (evidently very inaccurate) was soon afterwards communicated to the Society of Antiquaries. Two tablets containing a similar decree of Hadrian were sound in Hungary in 1785, and deposited in the Imperial Collection at Vienna; the inscriptions were published by Eckhel in the Syll or numerum vet ancede 1820, and deposited in the Imperial Collection at Vienna; the inscriptions were published by

[§] Horsley, in his Britannia Romana, says "that the filence of the Roman historians with relation to Britain, may be extended from the year of our Lord 85, when Agricola was recalled by Domitian to the year 120, when Hadran is said to have come over to Britain." It appears from these decrees that there was a large military force in this island during the reign of Trajan.

PLATE III.

Contains figures of several Roman Antiquities, discovered of late years, at Binchester, in the Bishoprick of Durham, the site of the Roman station Vinovia, now the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Lyon, the proprietor of the manor. Fig. 1. is a sine specimen of the Samian ware, being the fragment of a bowl embellished with the usual ornament of that ware; and sigures of Mercury and Mars placed alternately all round it. A line running across on each side, shews the parts which are descient, and here restored. Fig. 2. and 3. are of stone, and were found together; the former was probably designed for the person to whose memory the latter is inscribed. The inscription runs thus, "D. M. S. Nemmontanus Dec. vixit Ann. XI. Nem. Sanctus Fr. et Coherr. ex testamento secent." Fig. 4. and 5. represent two sides of the fragment of an altar, the dedicatory part of which is gone, but what remains is valuable, as it contains the name of the station, "..... Ex. C. Fris. Vinovie, V. S. L. M." The name of the person, of which only the lower part remains at the top of the fragment, seems to have been Amandus.

PLATE IV.

Contains figures of two inscribed stones, preserved in the Library of Durham Cathedral, discovered more than a century ago at Lanchester, in the Bishoprick of Durham. The inscriptions are interesting from their subject, and supply the names of two Proprætors; they were communicated to the Royal Society soon after their discovery by Dr. Christopher Hunter, and published in the Philosophical Transactions; and afterwards by Horsley in his Britannia Romana: but neither of the figures in these publications expresses the true form of the letters. From the inscription, Fig. 1. we learn that the Emperor Gordian had repaired the Principia and the Arsenal, by his Proprætor Mæcilius Fuscus; it runs thus, "Imp. Cæsar M. Antonius Gordianus P. F. Aug. Principia et Armamentaria conlapsa restitutie er Mæcilium Fuscum leg. Aug. pr. pr. curante M. Aur. Quirino Pr. Coh. I. L. Gor." The Inscription, Fig. 2. which states that the same Emperor had erected a Bath and Palace by the Proprætor Egnatius Lucilianus, runs thus, Imp. Cæs. M. Ant. Gordianus p. f. Aug. Balneum cum Bassica a Solo instruct pr. Egn. Lucilianum leg. Aug. pr. pr. Curante M. Aur. Quirino Pre. Coh. I. L. Gor."

PLATE V.

REPRESENTS both fides of a Roman dish of pewter 17 ½ inches in diameter, found a few years fince, with several others, on the site of the Roman station *Mancunium*, near Manchester; * a section is introduced under sig. 2. which shews the bottom of the dish.

^{*} This dish with two others were obligingly presented by Mr. Ford, Bookseller of Manchester, to the Editor; and by him deposited in the British Museum. A small bit having been taken from one of them, a good deal mutilated, was analyzed by Dr. Wollaston, and sound to confact of nearly three parts of tin to one of lead. Neither of the other two dishes had any ornament; one of them was 14 ? inches, the other 20 inches in diameter.

PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. A Roman veffel of Bronze, found a few years fince in digging a well in the City of Carlifle, and now preferved in the British Museum.*

PLATE VII.

EXHIBITS a plan of the remains of a Roman villa, including three Mofaic pavements. discovered in the year 1738, at Weldon in Northamptonshire, with several coins of the lower Empire; taken from a plate engraved at the expence of William Viscount Hatton.

PLATE VIII.

A MOSAIC pavement accidentally discovered about two feet below the furface of the earth, in Wadford meadow, in the parish of Combe-St.-Nicholas in Somersetshire, in the fummer of 1810. It is fituated about half a mile South of the Church: the room to which this pavement belonged, appears to have been about fifteen feet fquare.†

PLATE IX.

THE general defign of a Mosaic pavement discovered in the year 1730, in Littlecote Park, Wilts, then belonging to Edward Popham, Esq. about two feet under the surface of the earth; its length was 41 feet, and the greatest width 28 feet. In the centre of the circular compartment is the figure of Orpheus standing, the circle is divided into four compartments, in each of which is a female figure riding on an animal. These were supposed, by Professor Ward, (who wrote the description on Vertue's plate from which this is reduced 1,) to represent the four seasons of the year: one of them fits on a deer, and holds a flower; the fecond on a panther with a fwan by her fide; the third on a bull, with a vine branch in her hand; and the last on a goat: the two last are clothed, the other is naked down to the waift. This pavement was destroyed soon after it was discovered.

PLATE X.

Specimens of the ornaments of the pavement figured in the foregoing plate on an enlarged scale, taken from a print coloured from the original soon after its discovery.

[•] This veffel refembles the pitcher which commonly appears among the inftruments of facrifice on the Roman Coins, &c. and has been generally supposed by antiquaries to be the prafericulum of the Romans. See Montsaucon l'Antiq. Expliq. Vol. III. P. 24.
† The remains of walls, running in different directions, have been sound near this pavement, and another of about the same dimensions since

discovered, which shew the building to have been extensive, but its plan has not been traced.

[‡] G. Vertue's plate was engraved from a drawing made by Mr. George, Mr. Popham's Steward.

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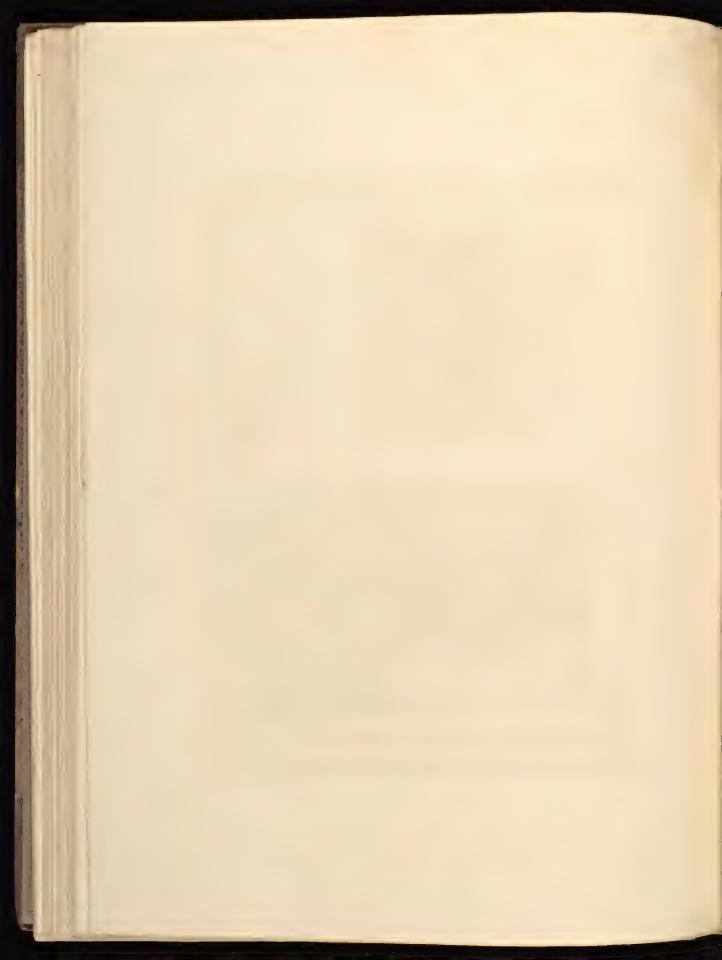


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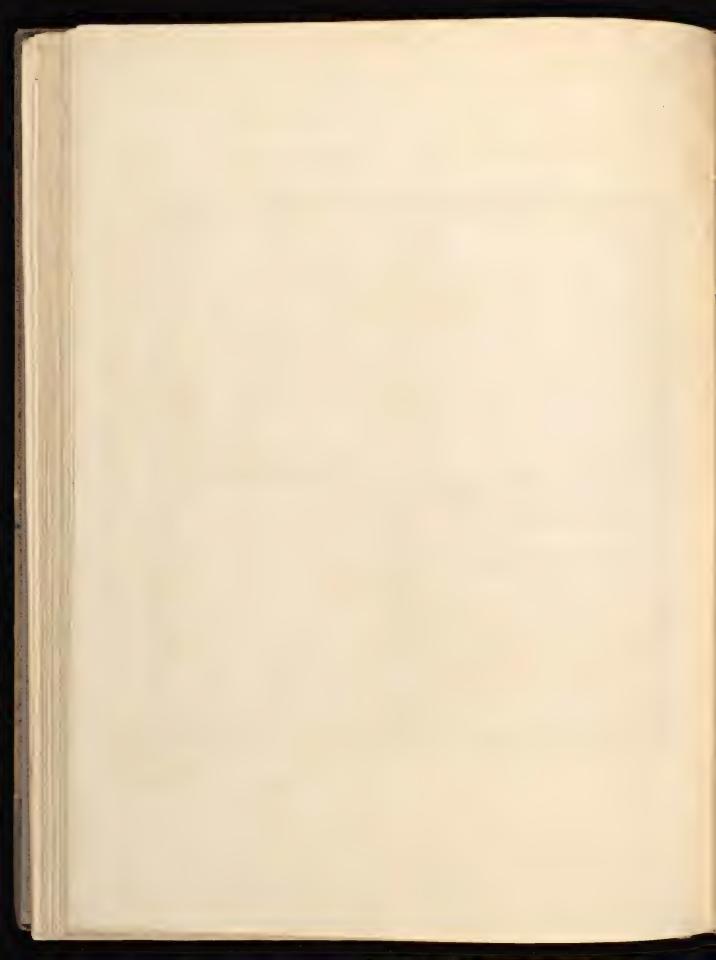


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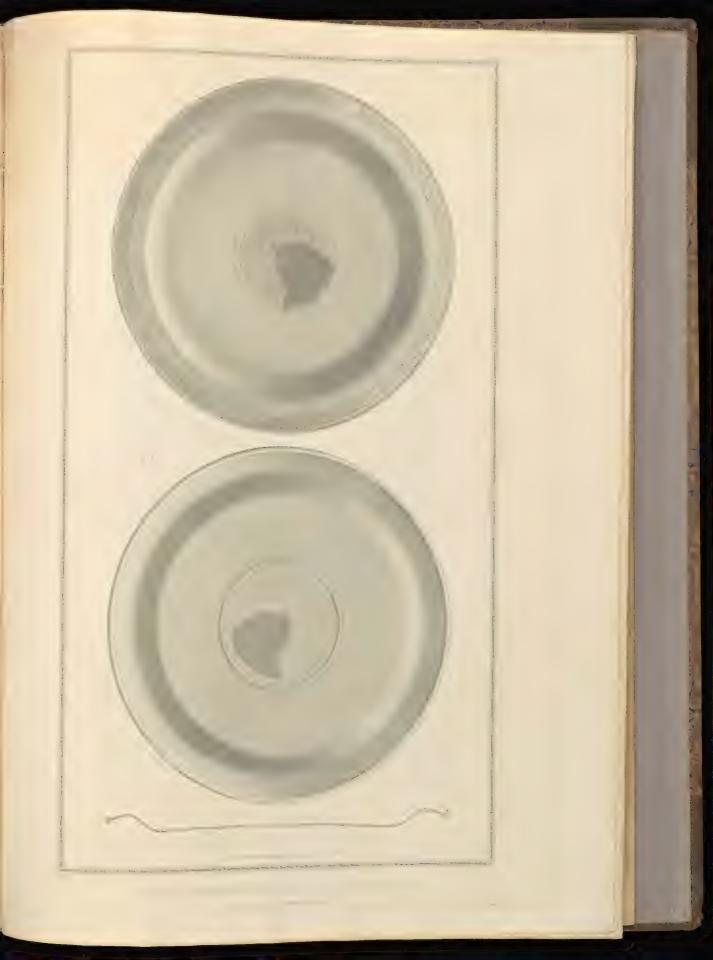




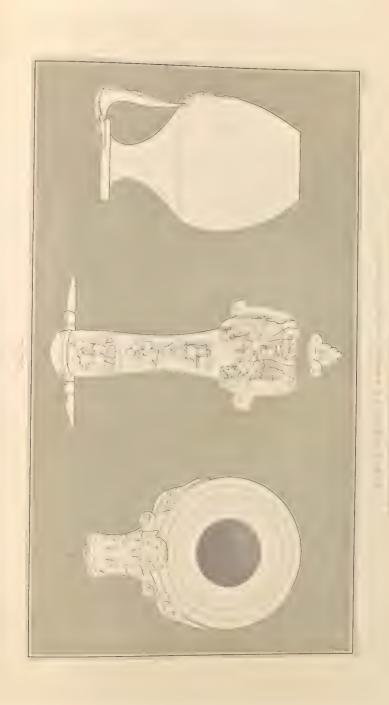
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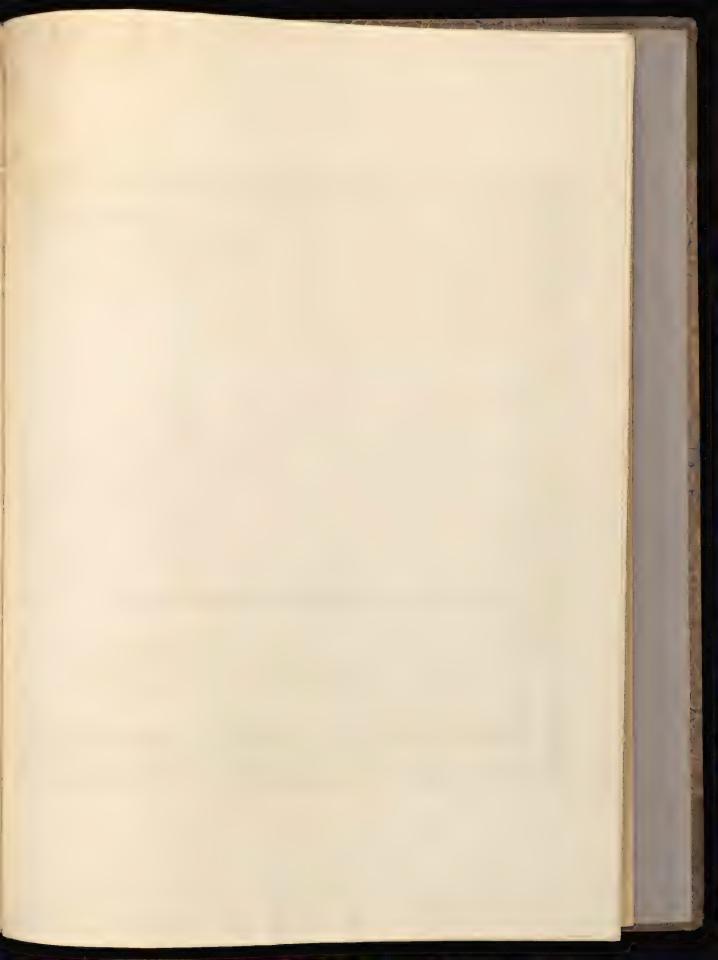


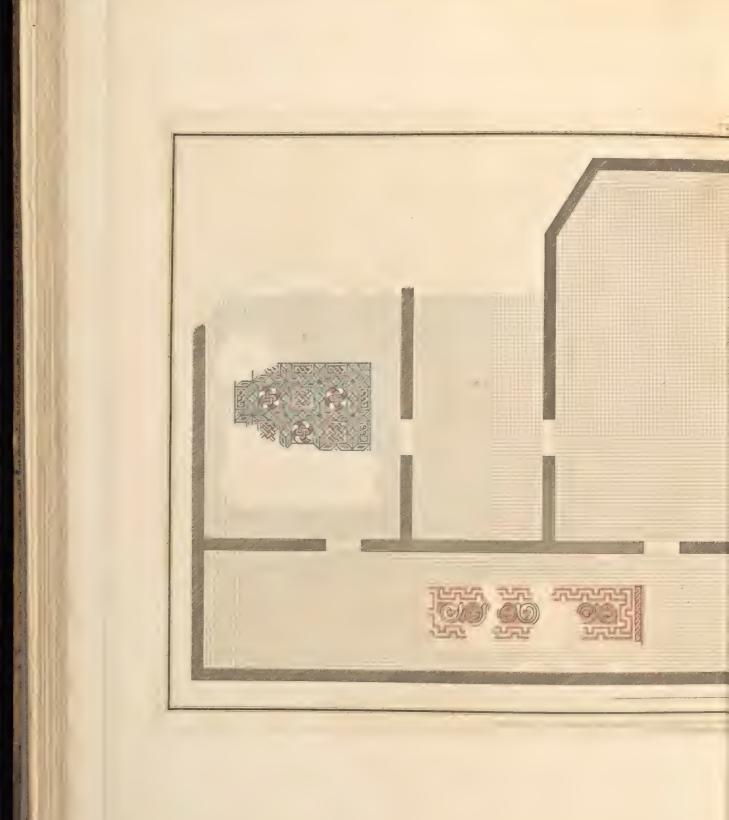


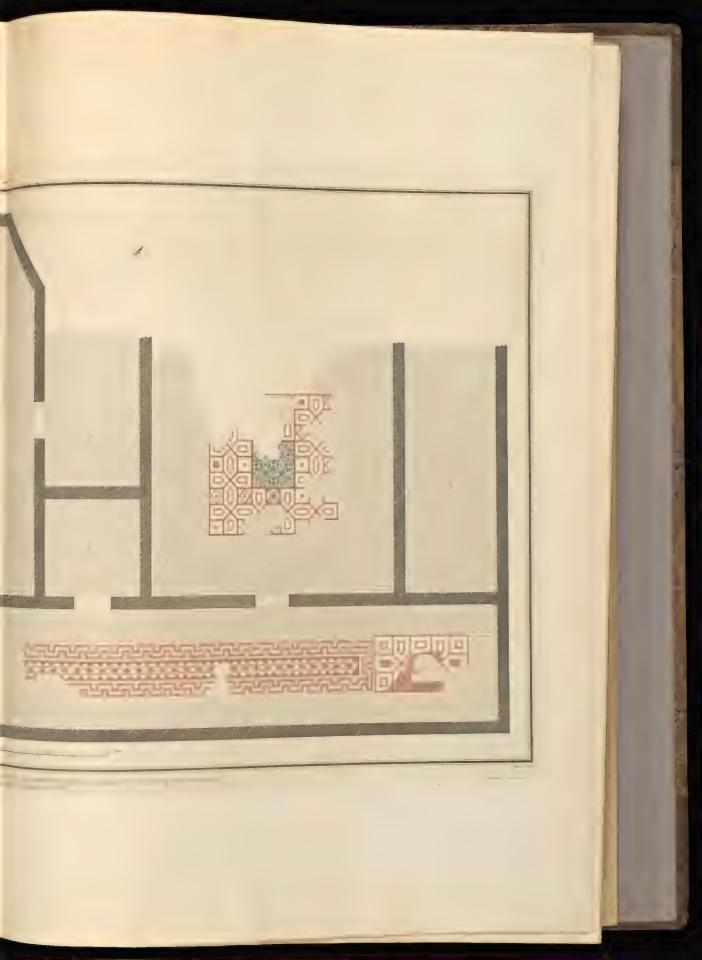


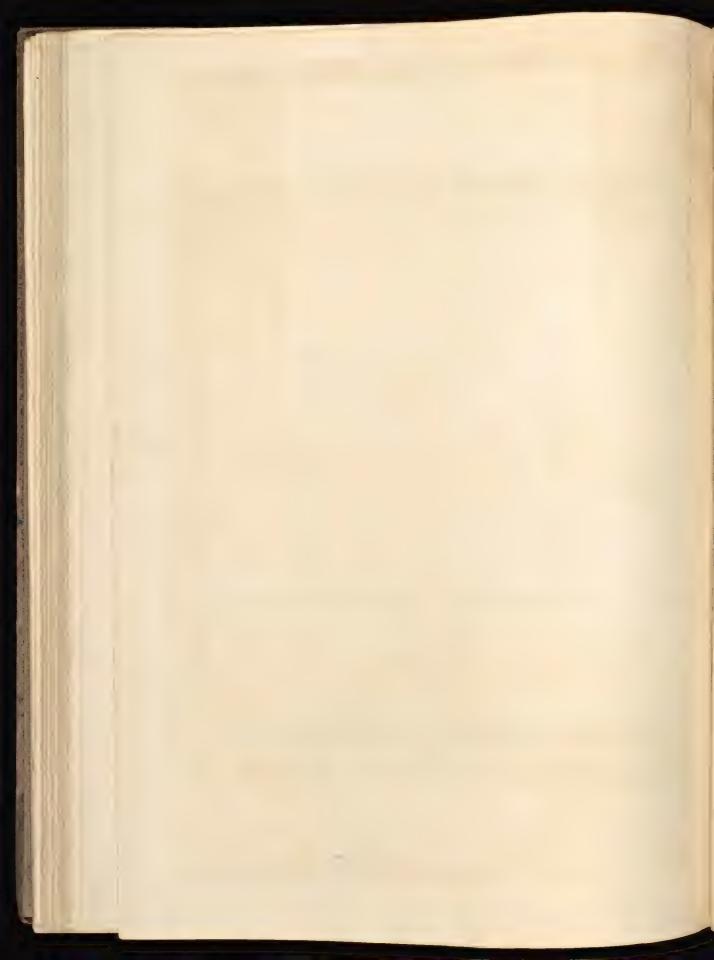




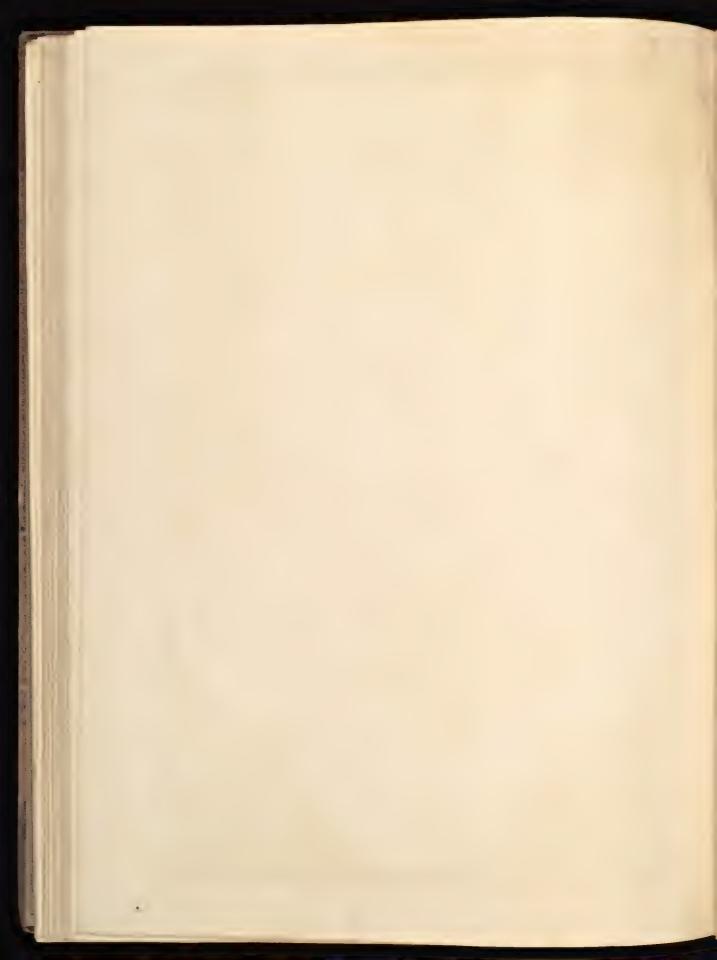


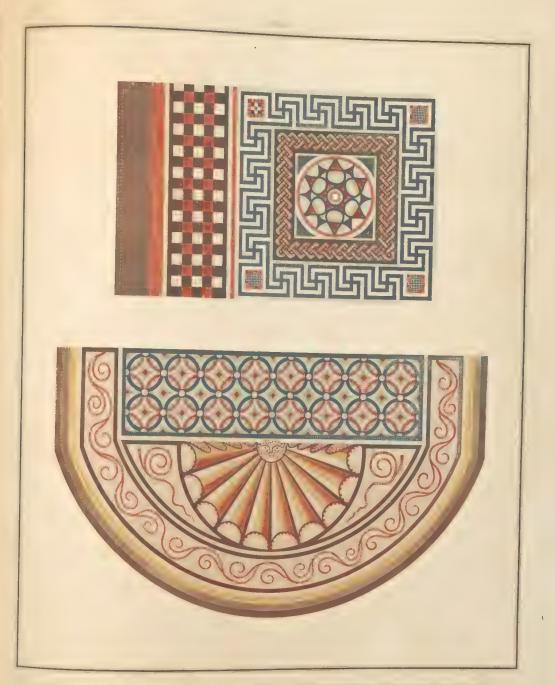


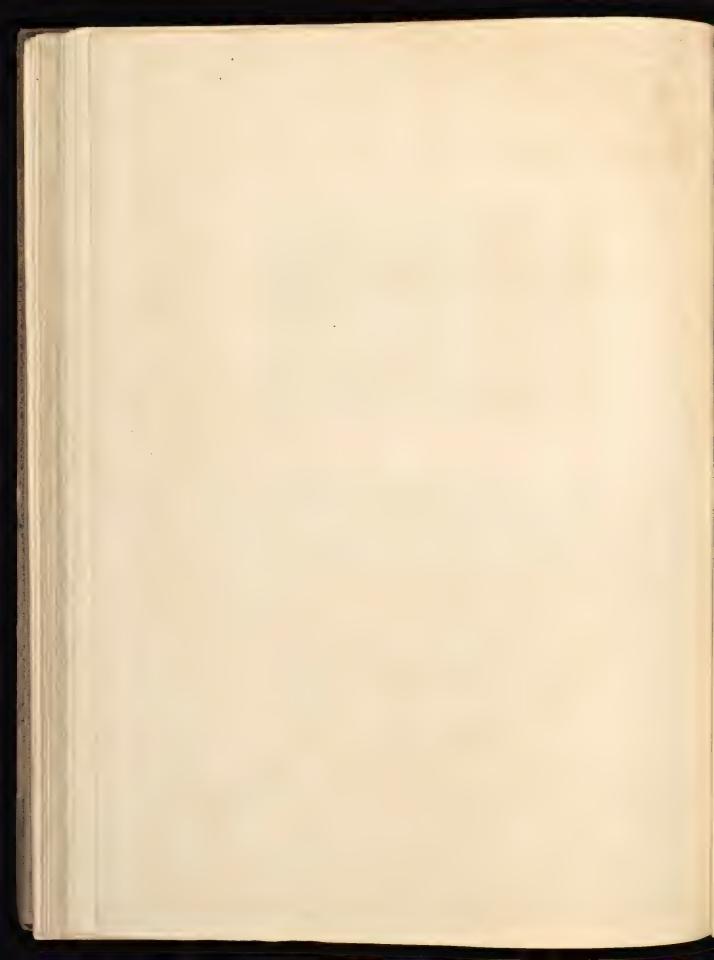


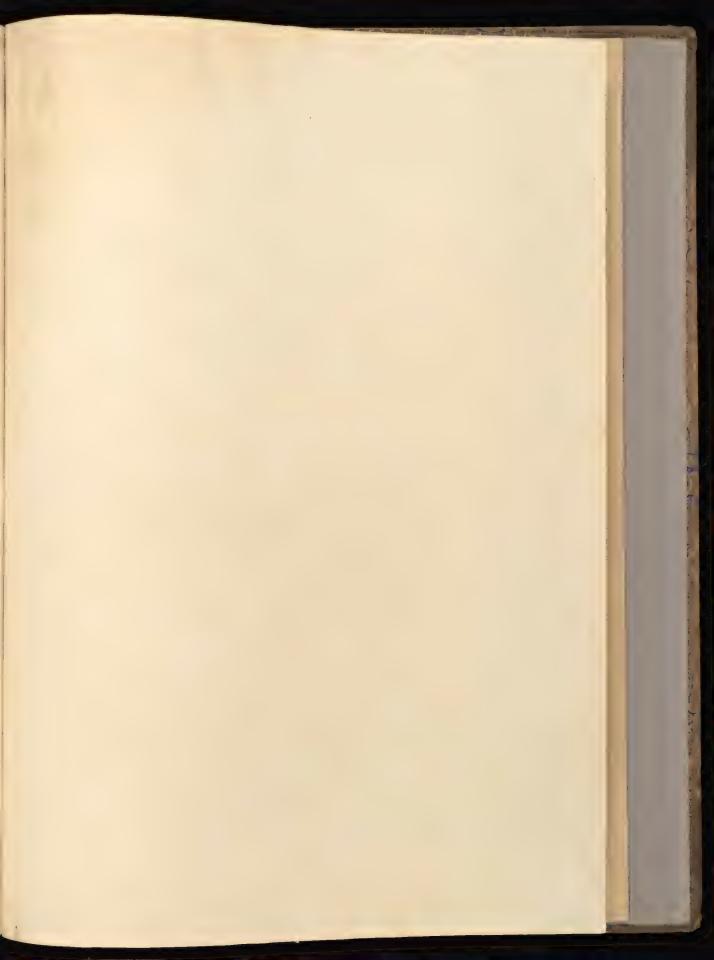




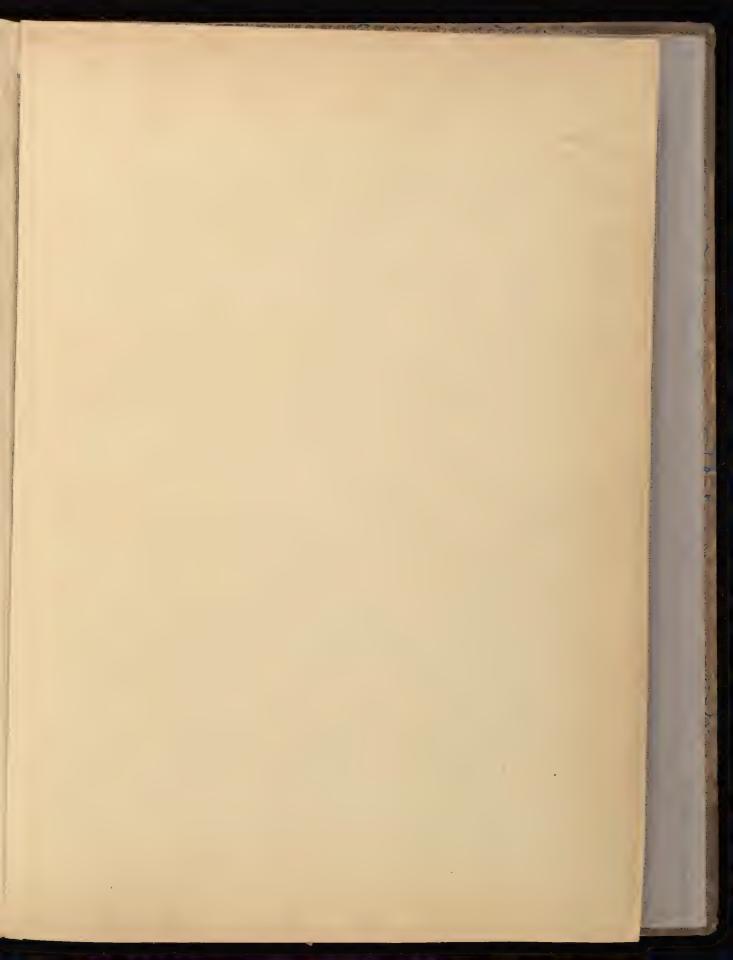


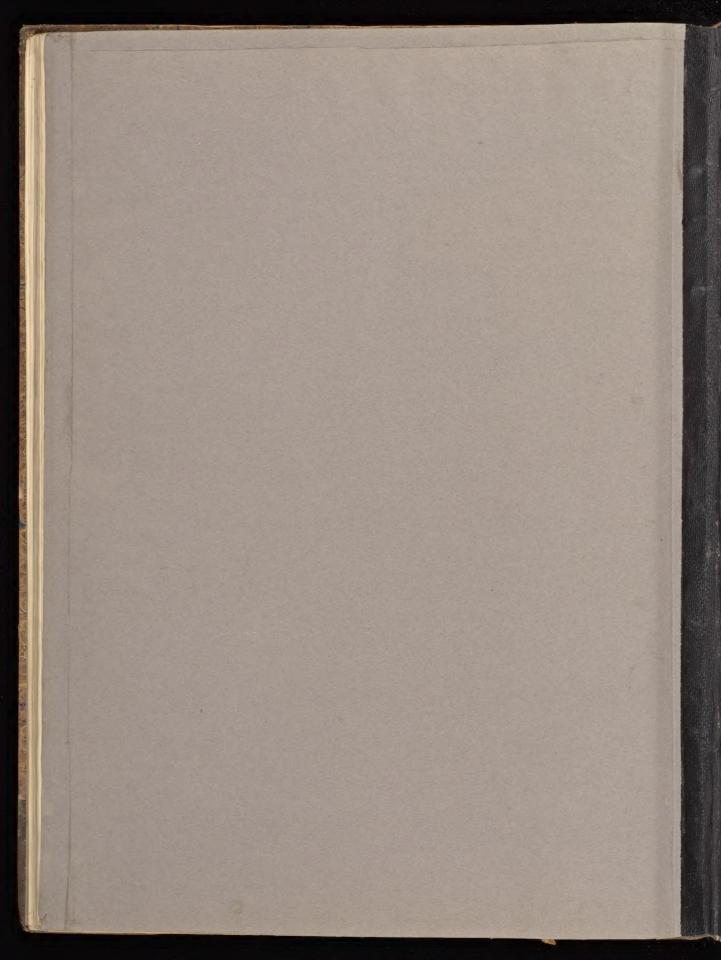












Roman Mosaic in Somerset
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